The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Aquilas, Spain, Pillaged by an Insurgent Man-of-War.

BRITISH BOATS ATTACKED BY PIRATES.

A Quietus Put on the Tichborne Claimant.

CHOLERA RAGING IN HUNGARY.

Mutiny on an American Vessel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Searching for an Absconding Clerk.

LONDON, September 18.—There is a rumor on the Stock Exchange that a detective has arrived here from Berlin in search of a confidential clerk of a banking house in that city, who, it is said, has absconded with United States five-twenty bonds to the amount of $30,000.

Gale on the Coast.

A heavy gale prevailed around the British coast yesterday, and it is feared much damage has been done to shipping.

Boats Attacked by Pirates.

The Board of Admiralty have received information that boats belonging to the British navy have been attacked by pirates at Penang, and two of their officers wounded. The man-of-war Thalia has been dispatched to the scene of the outrage, with orders to chastise the pirates.

A Quietus on the Tichborne Claimant.

Chief Justice Cockburn, at the close of the hearing in the Tichborne case to-day, said if the claimant resumed his travels through the country, representing himself as a martyr, it would be the duty of the court to put a stop to the scandal by committing him to jail. Every judge and juryman connected with the case had been threatened with assassination if a verdict against the defendant should be brought in. The Chief Justice warned the claimant if he made another speech or appear before the public he would surely be imprisoned.

New revelations are made every day of the trial, and public interest in the case increases.

The Tichborne Claimant's Supply of Funds Cut Off.

The Tichborne claimant has published an appeal, in which he states that the prohibition by the court of further speeches from him or solicitations of his from the public has cut off his supply of funds.

The Riot in Tralee Ended.

DUBLIN, September 18.—The riotous demonstrations at Tralee have ceased, and the constabulary force sent to preserve order has been withdrawn.

Working Women for America.

LONDON, September 18.—Miss Rye sailed for Montreal to-day, having in charge another detachment of working women, fifty-five in number, for whom she has secured employment in America.

AUSTRIA.

Newspaper Suppressed.

VIENNA, September 18.—The publication of the *Vaterland* newspaper in this city has been suspended and its bureau seized by the police because it published an attack on the King of Italy while a guest of the Emperor. Many ultramontanes belonging to the Imperial Court and leading members of the society here have left the city to avoid meeting Victor Emanuel.

Cholera in Hungary.

COLOGNE, September 18.—The Cologne *Gazette* says the cholera is raging with great violence in Hungary, the per centage of deaths being unusually large.

SPAIN.

Republican Recruits Attacked.

MADRID, September 18.—The Intransigentes in Seville attacked a party of Republican recruits. The latter resisted and several were killed.

Aquilas Pillaged.

The insurgent man-of-war from Cartagena effected a landing at Aquilas, and pillaged the town and suburbs.

FRANCE.

Elections Ordered.

PARIS, September 18.—Elections to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly have been ordered for the 12th of October.

BY MAIL.

Hawaii Ready to Cede Pearl River Harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 18.—The latest Hawaii dates from Porto Eico, September 6th, say the King's Government has arrived at the conclusion that the highest interests of the country demand a treaty with the United States on the basis of the cession of Pearl River harbor. The King ordered the Minister of Foreign Affairs to notify the American Minister that he is ready to negotiate such a treaty. The foreign and native population generally favor the project.

Mutiny on an American Vessel.

Advices from Auckland state that the American ship Wm. Tapscot, from Eaderburg Island for Queenstown, with a cargo of grain, arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, on July 25, leaking. She was under charge of King, the chief officer. The Captain was in irons and wounded by two gun shots. The officers and crew were convinced that the ship was not in condition to sail around Cape Horn, and asked the Captain to sail to the nearest port. He declined and they mutinied. The Captain cut down two men with a cutlass and axe. He was overpowered, bound and placed in the cabin. During the night he got the irons off, cut through the cabin and got on deck. The men assailed him. He struck the second mate with an axe in the face. The mate shot him in the knee. Five shots were fired. The Captain was again secured. The vessel leaked badly when she left Hawaii about two months ago.

BALTIMORE.

I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, September 18.—In the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. this morning the announcement of the death of Past Sire John A. Kennedy was made. Several members delivered eulogies upon the deceased.

A resolution that the next annual session in 1874 of the Grand Lodge be held in Atlanta, Ga., was unanimously adopted.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred a communication from the jurisdiction of Saxony, praying for aid from the Grand Lodge in the construction of an Odd Fellows' hall in the city of Dresden, also an application from Helvetia Lodge No. 1, at Zurich, Switzerland, for a loan to aid in building an Odd Fellows' hall in that city, reported adversely, concluding their report as follows: "Your committee feel deeply for those of our far-off distressed brothers, and gladly would aid them could we do so in justice to ourselves and the large number of lodges at home."

A recess was here taken.

Grand Treasurer's Report.

The following is the report of Hon. Joshua Vansant, Grand Treasurer of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in session at Baltimore, for the past year:

The receipts were derived from the following sources, viz:

Sales of supplies and Representative tax	$49,789 95
Interest on United States 5-20 bonds..	957 15
Payment of note of Grand Lodge of Mississippi	300 00
Payment of note of Grand Encampment of Texas	397 00
Total	$51,414 10

The expenses proper were for:

Mileage and per diem of Grand Representatives..	$16,588 20	
Ordinary expenses	22,370 03	
		$38,958 23
Excess of revenue over the expenses proper		$12,455 87
The available assets to the credit of the Grand Lodge are as follows, viz.:		
Cash balance on 15th September, 1873, as per statement		$23,472 40
$24,000 of United States bonds, at current rates, say 1.15		27,600 00
Total		$51,072 40

GROSS ASSETS OF GRAND LODGE, VIZ.:

Assets to the credit of the Grand Lodge, as above stated	$51,072 40
Assets to the credit of the Widdey Monument Fund	2,597 49
Cash balance to the credit of the Southern Relief Fund	402 61
Aggregate	$54,172 50

SPORTING NEWS.

Aquatic.

ST. JOHNS, September 18.—The four-oared boat race started at 8:00 A. M. The water was smooth and the weather cool and pleasant. The Long Shore crew of Portland took the lead at the start, the McLaren crew, of St. Johns, second, the Paris crew third, and the Indian crew last, and evidently out of the race. At the turn the Paris crew took the lead, closely followed by the Long Shore crew, and the McLaren crew third. On the home stretch the Long Shore crew followed the Paris crew closely, but the latter won by half a length. The McLaren crew were third. Time, 37:30.

In the single scull race Fulton won by a quarter of a length, Biglin second. Time, 26:42. Biglin protests and says he gained a length in the last five lengths and thought he was over the line. He adds that he can beat Fulton easily.

—Three thousand dollars have been contributed in New York for the relief of the Shreveport sufferers.

"YE OLDEN TIME."

Our Early Manufacturing Establishments.

Primitive Process of Making Nails.

Wool Carding Business Half a Century Ago.

Names of Ladies and Gentlemen of Over Fifty Years' Residence.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Some time since I gave you a brief account of some of the early pioneers of business men in the upper part of our city, and also the names of many surviving citizens of over half a century's residence in the place. They were hastily collected from memory, and, doubtless, many were omitted, as it is a difficult task to give every remaining survivor without much thought. I have collected many more, and will give them at the conclusion of this article. If recounting such old recollections of early associations is any pleasure to your many readers, I will again give you a short account of some of our early manufacturing establishments at a time steam power was not employed, but all the labor was hard manual toil, and which was but poorly paid. My earliest remembrances goes back to the time Christopher Cowan," who had just succeeded Wm. Carter, was the nail manufacturer of nails West of the Mountains. His establishment was at the corner of Front and Market streets, and was then considered of large importance, the number of men employed in the one nail branch may have been twenty-five. One cutter would supply stock enough for three headers. A fair average day's work for one header was about one hundred pounds of eightpenny nails, and hard work it was. But few are now living who can remember this primitive process of making nails. Every nail was picked up separately and put into the dies; then, with a foot treadle, held fast until four strokes with a hammer weighing four pounds was given, which formed the head; the size of nails averaged 100 to the pound, consequently the weight raised by this man daily, would be about twenty tons; hence the old adage—busy as a nailor. How many hundreds were of the present day will handle this weight! In addition to the cut nail business, Mr. Cowan employed ten or more hot nailers, a term then known for those who made wrought or hammered nails. A day's work would be from fifteen to forty pounds, according to the size; they were made from slit iron, or what was called nail rods. As there were no rolling mills here at this time the material was procured from Huntington and Centre counties, and wagoned across the mountains. It was manufactured by Philip Benner, Gloniger & Co., Joseph Miles, Rollin Curtin, Joseph Green, and others. Connected with Mr. Cowan's various departments of business he employed a large number of blacksmiths and laborers, producing large quantities of axes, mattocks, picks, log breast and trace chains, plough iron, and various other descriptions of iron mongery. The average number of axes daily for two men was only half a dozan. His trade extended throughout the great West, then but thinly populated, Kentucky being the great leading artery, and thence extending into Tennessee. At quite an early day Mr. Cowan sent Wm. Carrol, (afterwards the second in command with Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, which ended our war with Great Britain in 1815, and he was afterwards Governor of Tennessee) Nashville, and established a house for the sale and distribution of his manufactured goods. Finding his business increasing to such an extent, he was induced to build the first rolling mill in our city, then only a borough. Soon after completing this mill he retired from business—then considered a very wealthy man. He sold the mill to Messrs. Whitings, who largely increased its capacity, and after a few years of successful business they sold to "Richard Bowen." His progress and success hundreds now living know of. Mr. Cowan was an enterprising man of his day. In this mill were manufactured the first nails by machinery in this place. Even in the days of "Bowen" no bar iron back nails were made here. He had to depend for his stock upon the Juniata country, thus select from the common bars cut in short pieces and rolled out into nail plates. Great labor and expense attended this process, compared with the present, when the iron is made and rolled out in sheets and sheared to the proper size for each description of nail. The hand-made nails competed with the machinery up to 1823, and quite a number of factories were carried on by Christopher Steele, George and Jacob Anschutz, William Stewart, Reuben Miller, Thomas Dickson, Barney Coyle, McVicker & Alexander, Moses Porter, William and Samuel McClean. Then commenced the improvement in machine nails, that all hand manufacturers has to quit and turn their industry to other pursuits.

Wool Carding.

Another branch of manufacture at this early day was wool carding, and some spun and woven into flannels and cloth. How many (or I might more properly say how few) now remain who remember the off frame carding mill located at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley (Ferry street then only extended to what is now Fourth avenue). It was, if my recollection is correct, erected and started by James Jelly, and afterwards carried on by George Cochran, of Richmond. The driving power was by horse on an incline wheel. The horse may have had hard work, but made no advance in distance. The only steam engine then in use within the bounds of the town, if my memory is correct, was at the old stone grist mill of George Evans, situated at the corner of Redoubt alley and Water street. One other woolen factory was situated at the corner of Cherry and Strawberry alleys, owned and carried on by James Arthurs. Here many families got their supply of wool rolls for spinning, as then most every one had their carpet chain and yarn made at their own house. As quite an early date steam power was introduced into this mill for the propelling power, and for many years the business was continued by the brothers John & Robert Arthurs. The wool branch of business was never much of a success in this place. Of the time I write I would suppose the entire production of nails would not exceed 200 kegs daily. Now draw the contrast! I would not venture to name the quantity now daily produced, but it must be thousands of kegs. One mill alone, I am informed, is making seven hundred kegs, and many others of nearly equal capacity. ANTIQUARY.

Names of Old Residenters.

The following is the list of names of over 50 years' residence *and over three score years of age:*

Hon. W. McCandless.	Rev. I. Keer.
Mr. Wm. Colliagwood.	Mr. Henry Earle.
Mr. John Schaffer.	Mr. Samuel Semple.
Mr. Thomas Smith.	Mr. H. L. Bolman.
Mr. R. H. Marshall.	Mr. Jacob Snyder.
Mr. Wm. Richardson.	Mr. Rody Patterson.
Mr. David Sutton.	Mr. R. A. Patterson.
Mr. Wm. Coleman.	Mr. Alexander Short.
Mr. Oldham Craig.	Mr. Zera Remington.
Mr. Neil Graham, Alle'y.	Mr. Neil Gillis.
Mr. John Kelly.	Mr. S. Cuthbert.
Mr. Wm. Kelly.	Mr. Peter Peterson.
Mr. James Nelson.	Mr. Wm. McKnight.
Mr. Jos. Tomlinson.	Mr. David Reinhart.
Mr. Wm. Reinhart.	Mr. John B. Bayard.
Mr. Oliver Anschutz.	Mr. John Murdoch.
Mr. Henry Anschutz.	Mr. John Small.
Mr. John Vandegrift.	Mr. Hugh Gallagher.
Rev. D. C. Page, D. D.	Mr. Alex. Gallagher.
Mr. ——Kneeli.	Mr. Hugh Gallagher.
Mr. Sam'l Patterson.	(brass founder.)
Mr. Wm. T. McClurg.	Mr. Geo. Shiras, Sr.

LADIES.

Mrs. Rev. I. Keer.	Mrs. Jno. McFaden.
Mrs. S. Chaplain.	Mrs. Judge Shaler.
Mrs. Jno. Burgess.	Mrs. Wm. Eichbaum.
Mrs. Hugh Macshane.	Mrs. Martin Kahm.
Mrs. Thos. Linford.	Mrs. Ann Greenaugh.
Mrs. Hugh Patterson.	Mrs. Judge McClure.
Mrs. Dr. T. Miller.	Mrs. George Grant.

The Fayette District Judgeship.

UNIONTOWN, September 17, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

At the late meeting of the Republican Convention of Fayette county they declared, by a majority of three votes, and, as is believed, against the wishes of a large majority of the voters of the district, to nominate a candidate for Judge to supply the place of the late Judge Gilmore. And this was done by the influence of two professed Republicans, who were disappointed in not procuring the appointment of a man to fill out the time from Gilmore's death till the election—a man unfit, in the opinion of all parties at the bar, both by habit and want of legal knowledge. The chairman of the Greene county committee directed a circular letter proposing a conference by a committee from each county to meet and say whether or not the Republican party should have a candidate, and if they agreed to have one, to nominate. But, no. These gentlemen made bitter speeches against the Republicans, and in favor of a man who is reputed the ablest and bitterest enemy of the Republicans in the county. These opponents of nomination contended that we must lay politics out of the question and vote for an uncompromising Democrat to defeat Greene county. This is the kind of policy by which a few enemies in our camp have always kept the Whigs and Republicans in the minority. The *Standard* is against us, and therefore we cannot be heard. The general impression is, that it has always done us more harm than the Democratic *Genius of Liberty*. I hope the party will yet have a candidate before the election. AN OLD WHIG.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1873.

The Polaris Party at Dundee.

The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon received a telegram from Consul Molby, announcing that the Polaris party was at Dundee and all well. The Juniata left St. Johns at one o'clock to-day, and the United States Consul had chartered a fast steamer for forty-eight hours to catch her, intending to go himself in the steamer.

Mosby's Independence Denied.

The Postmaster General authorizes the absolute denial of statements made and printed by the Conservatives that Mosby has asked to have those he scared appointments for dismissed if their positions were held at the expense of his support, or that Congressman Platt had applied to have Mosby's appointees discharged.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

A Trip to Chester—The Famous Rows of Antiquated Buildings—Peculiarities of the Old Town.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Every foreigner in England visits Chester. It might be laid down as an axiom, and is fairly worthy to be made a compulsory condition upon every American who crosses the Atlantic, that he may not fail to see with his bodily eyes the Old England of history and his imagination. For it is at the same time one of the oldest and the least changed city in the land, and the one which has best preserved the handiwork of its many generations of inhabitants, from the Roman builder of its city-wall down to the present century.

I will say nothing of its history, for to do that as it should be done would make folio volumes of correspondence, but will simply tell of the impression it made upon a first short visit.

It is but an hour's ride from Liverpool, and so upon a morning when these uncertain skies promised that it might not rain more than half the day I determined to make my long-deferred trip to Chester, and so betook myself to the landing-stage, to cross the Mersey and take the railway at Birkenhead. And as these landing stages are to many American travelers literally the first and last stages of their foreign tour, they are worthy of a little explanation. The river at this point is lined for several continuous miles with docks, as you would probably learn from observation and most certainly from any of the denizens of the town with whom you might converse. These docks present to the river, with the exception of occasional gates, an unbroken wall, and as the tide rises and falls twenty feet, some provision has to be made for the numerous boats which want to discharge or take passengers. The former are the stages that are built. They are huge floats or rafts, several hundred feet long, anchored in the stream where they rise and fall with the tide, and are connected with the piers by bridges. They float ceaselessly with the tide, and upon them can be seen at once as unceasingly the tide of humanity—and human unity in all its motley phases. There you may see tourists and travelers from all quarters of the globe, landing from the ocean steamers, emigrants starting for their new homes in America or Australia, sailors from the vessels of all nations lying in the river, towns-people passing to and fro crowds cheap excursionists, the fact that the Chester and Birmingham, coming from the crowded mills and workshops to get a breath of fresh sea-air; men, women, and children, of every age sex or condition you will find hurrying about your business or pleasure, and find humanity in its last state, and meet, as has twice been my fortune, a little knot of men walking from the water and bearing upon their shoulder the shapeless covered bundle which shows that the great river is now without its victims.

Half an hour's ride from Birkenhead through the green fields and pastures of Cheshire, (with a young woman in the smoking carriage who said she liked smoke, and whose husband considered it 'ealthy) and we were at Chester, or more properly at the Railway Station, which lies a short distance out of the old town.

Strolling along the road and looking curiously at the old houses and ancient shops which lined the way, I soon passed through one of the city gates and found my way to the principal hotel. Taking that as my point of departure, I started out, not knowing where to turn, but satisfied that where there was so much to see I could not well go astray.

As I stepped out upon the sidewalk, I saw across a narrow alley, people passing up and down an old stone staircase, into what appeared to be the roof of a row of buildings. Following their example without knowing whither it would lead me, I found myself in one of the famous Rows of Chester. These Rows are bits of antiquity in perfect preservation, kept in the same state and put to the same uses as they were hundreds of years ago. The houses and shops stand in the same quaint old fashion that their builder shaped them in, and modern improvement has so far merely spared them. His literary authority has pronounced them fairly indescribable, and a sight of them confirms the verdict. All that can be done is to draw comparisons and endeavor by that means to convey some idea of what they are in appearance, though no comparisons and no words can give any conception of the curious devices, the traces of past generations, and the old time air, which are needed to fill up the details of the picture. Picture to yourself, then, a row of houses of which hardly any two are alike. Here a comparatively new house of plain brick and mortar, standing level and square to the street in all its unbushing modern bareness and rectitude, its angles and lines all correct for and quarreling perpendicular or horizontal, and its dead surfaces of dull brick unrelieved by any shadow; beside it, an old house of the Seventeenth century, leaning over against its youthful neighbor, gable to the street, its upper stories projecting each over the one beneath it and its heavy eaves overreaching all; its front a net-work of old brown beams, warped and twisted out of anything like parallel lines and filled in with plaster or stone work, the builder's initials and date richly carved in some conspicuous place; its windows filled with countless little panes and of all sizes. Next to it a building of more pretension, with beams and eaves all carved with scriptural subjects, foliage, armorial bearings or strange figures; adjoining, but not continuation of a Grecian front; and beside that a modern copy of the Seventeenth century style, elaborately finished and perfect in all its details. And throughout this strange medley there is one point of similarity: What was originally the ground floor in all the houses is very low, hardly more than five or six feet in height.

Now fancy the front second-story rooms of all these houses, from one end of the block to the other, taken away, making a sort of tunnel, open on the side towards the street and about five or six feet above it, and leaving the fronts of the houses borne on pillars supports of any kind. Imagine, further, the floor of this tunnel lined with shop fronts; book stores, drapers, pastry cooks and all others, resplendent in plate-glass and all modern adornments; and its floor of flag stones wandering up and down at every house, with a certainty of not keeping the same level for more than two in succession. Fancy, too, a flight of steps at each end and others at intervals along the side, some broad and easy of ascent, others steep, narrow and worn into deep hollows by the tread of generations. And if you can put all these fancies together in any coherent form you will have some little idea of the peculiarities of the rows of Chester, or at least as nearly as I can impart them to you by words. But you can form no conception of the strange effects produced when entering them from the light of the street, by the dim half light that always prevails; by the shop windows upon one side and the stone pillars, brick columns, and wooden beams, brown and worn, upon the other; by the arches and timbers overhead; and the wonderful effects of light and shade that change at every step. These you can hardly imagine and I cannot describe.

But I have only got started at sight-seeing.

For the rest, like Scheherazade, I must wait until another night. E.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship Costa Rica Aground —The Crew and Passengers Safely Landed.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—News reached the city at midnight that the Pacific steamer Costa Rica, from Honolulu, was wrecked at Diabold Point, near the entrance of the harbor. She was trying to come in with a full head of steam, but there was a dense fog, when she struck with tremendous force, wrenching the timbers from stem to stern, making a hole in the bow, through which the water rushed in a torrent. The excitement and terror among the passengers was great, but Captain Lapedge and his officers succeeded in restoring some degree of order. Soon after the first outbreak of the alarm, seeing there was danger in remaining on the ship, an order was given to take to the boats. Four boats were lowered and the passengers safely stowed in them. One boat landed at Meigg's wharf at twelve o'clock with two officers and six of the crew. At the time they left the steamer three other boats put off, but they became separated. The captain remained with his ship when the boats left. One boat was capsized soon after leaving the vessel and the men in the boat were all rescued. The boat was picked up by one of the other boats.

There were from twenty-five to thirty cabin passengers, including several ladies. Two women fainted when the boat struck. Among the passengers was Chas. Nordhoff, wife and four children. The vessel will undoubtedly prove a total loss, as the place where she struck is a rocky and dangerous spot—an immense bluff rising perpendicularly. Quartermaster Harris was very severely hurt.

Later.—Hopes are entertained that the Costa Rica may be got off. The steamer Senator went alongside this afternoon, taking off a portion of the cargo of sugar. If the cargo can be removed from the hold of the ship she will be filled with empty casks for the purpose of floating her off. No fog whistle was sounding at the time of the disaster. The water for the boiler gave out several days since, and was never renewed.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—River 5 feet 2 inches, and falling.

EVANSVILLE, September 18.—Partly cloudy and hot; mercury 69 to 80 degs. River fallen 3 inches, with 3 feet to Louisville and Cairo. Down—Laura L. Davis, 8:30 P. M.; Amaut, 3 P. M. Up—Rapidan No. 3, 2 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 5 P. M.; Florence Lee, 6; Falls Pilot, 9. Business very light. The Louisville packet Grey Eagle has been aground at Scuffletown for the past twenty-four hours.

ST. LOUIS, September 18.—Arrived—Fannie Lee and Desmit, Missouri river; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Moonstone, Illinois river; Mountaineer, Missouri river. Departed—Maud and Kountz, New Orleans; Fannie Lewis, Missouri river; Capital City, Vicksburg; Moonstone, Illinois river; Bertram, Keokuk. River falling slowly; 5½ feet to Cairo. Clear and warm during the day; showers to night and cool.

LOUISVILLE, September 18.—River falling, with scant 3 feet in canal and 12 inches in pass down Indian chute; less than 3½ feet hence to Cairo. Weather clear and hot. The Ada Hellman is chartered by the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company to run during low water. The steamer John Howard, from Memphis, today laid up at Portland. Arrived—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Tarascon, Henderson; John Howard, Memphis; Shamrock, Ironton. Departed—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Tarascon, Henderson; John S. Bransford, Cairo.

SHOE[illegible]

Four O'[illegible]

FINANCIAL PANIC.

A Day of Excitement.

JAY COOKE & CO. SUSPENDED.

A General Tumble in Stocks.

RICHARD SCHELL AND ROBINSON & SUYDAM FAILED.

The Operations of the Syndicate Interfered With.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. suspended payment this morning. The firm announced that their suspension is in consequence of large advances made to sustain their Philadelphia house, and a heavy drain upon their own deposits.

Excitement in Wall Street.

There is great excitement on the street in consequence of the announcement of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. The question generally asked is, "who next?" Stocks took a tumble generally, caused as much by apprehensions of the future as by the existing condition of affairs. Prominent Wall street men attribute the suspension of the firm not so much to the effort to sustain the Philadelphia house as to operations in the Northern Pacific, which, it is said, they sought to carry beyond their strength. It is expected that the life insurance company with which Jay Cooke & Co. are connected may have to go under.

Various Rumors.

It is also said that Jay Cooke has lost large sums in the recent gold movement, and another rumor is that it was the tightness in the money market, and the inability to dispose of his paper that forced the suspension. The firm say they are unable to make any further statement save that they expect to resume business in a short time.

Crowds at the Bank.

Crowds are outside the bank waiting to get a chance in the lines. Men are offering as high as fifty dollars for places in the lines.

The Philadelphia House Closed.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—The following card has been posted on the office door of Jay Cooke & Co., in this city:

"We regret to be obliged to announce that, owing to an unexpected demand on us, our office has been obliged to suspend payment. In a few days we will be able to present a statement of our credit, until which time we must ask for their patient consideration. We believe our assets to be largely in excess of our liabilities.

[Signed] "JAY COOKE."

What Mr. Cooke Says.

Mr. Cooke says: "I believe this house will speedily be relieved from embarrassment, and to this end, if needs be, every dollar of the means possessed by the members of the firm will be applied. No one who has a dollar on deposit here will lose it. Every liability will be faithfully discharged."

The London House not Affected.

The temporary suspension of the American house does not affect in any way the London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., from whom the following cable was received this afternoon, creating the liveliest satisfaction when made known to the public:

LONDON, September 18.—The London firm of Mr. Cooke responds to his support by stating that all drafts on them issued by Jay Cooke & Co. will be duly honored.

The Day Reviewed.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Another day of intense excitement has passed over Wall street. Early this morning predictions were made that this would be a hard day, and one that would see the downfall of more than one financial house. The Chicago fire, it was thought, would occasion a drain on deposits and tend to a panic. Stocks for the first two or three hours fluctuated wonderfully. Western Union fell 10 per cent without an upward struggle, but about noon recovered its opening figure. At noon a report was whispered that the house of Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended. At first the rumor was considered as an idle one, or at most started by some scheming faction. However, it had great effect. Men and boys ran races from office to office. The telegraph was hurried in its operations, and the excitement grew intense. Shortly after 12 M. it was officially announced that the suspension had occurred, the reasons therefor being advances made to their Philadelphia house which rendered them unable to meet the demand made upon them by their depositors here.

Other Failures.

As soon as it became generally known that Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended, many rumors touching other prominent houses sprang into existence, and all reports about suspension of banks, except Jay Cooke & Co., Richard Schell, and the small firm of Robinson, Suydam & Co., upon investigation, proved to be without foundation. When this fact was made known on the street confidence was in a measure restored, and at the close of business a stronger feeling prevailed. It is not thought any other firms of prominence will succumb.

The Great Danger Past.

Men regarded as among the safest and most judicious on the street give it as their opinion that the great danger is past.

Robinson & Suydam expect to resume in a few days.

The Cause of Schell's Suspension.

Mr. Schell was not prepared to make any statement in regard to his liabilities. His suspension was occasioned especially by a decline in Interbrit stocks, in which he was a large dealer.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s Liabilities Unknown.

The liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co. cannot be ascertained. It will take some time to make a statement of the affairs of the house. The credit lors are mostly banks and bankers, there being but few individual depositors in the list. The suspension will greatly interfere with the operations of the syndicate, and probably suspend the negotiation of the five per cents. The bonds of the Northern Pacific have been a slow sale recently, and the failure of Kenyon, Cox & Co., and of the New York and Oswego Midland road operated disastrously against the further negotiations of bonds.

Press Comments.

The *Express* says: The war upon the railroads has produced part of this panic, creating, as it has done, a want of confidence among large capitalists and small investors, and injured both the credit and progress of railroad enterprises. When confidence goes, credit fails with it, and a panic takes the place of both. The suspension of houses like Jay Cooke & Co. and Kenyon, Cox & Co. are public calamities, and are events wholly unlike the failure of those mushrooms who do business on borrowed capital, or on other no capital. The sympathy of the public is with the unfortunate who try to do a legitimate business, and who fall while in the prosecution of it, as in the building of railroads and other public works designed to enlarge the business of the country. This duty of all is, while omitting no care necessary to exposure or proper regard for the present or future, to pour oil upon the troubled waters and restore health and confidence to the money markets and to all honest corporations and persons engaged in money transactions.

The *Mail* says: It is understood that the houses which are in trouble are solitary, those that have been carrying heavy burdens in the way of railway construction, and that the losses from their failure will be widely distributed, and will not be long felt seriously here. It is felt that the events of the past few days are most unfavorable for the prosecution of unfinished railway enterprises, and so a misfortune to the country, whose resources require for their development a liberal extension of credit. But all other branches of business have an unusually good promise for the fall and winter. Our enormous crops are bringing good prices, and the demand for them is unprecedented. Our merchants have generally "got down to hard pan," and are ready for a tremendous business on a sound basis, and generally the situation outside of the maelstrom of Wall street is full of encouragement. The misfortune and terrible affliction of the street is the peculiar legislation, which threw up the reserves of banks just at a time when they could safely and profitably to themselves tide the business of the country over its present monetary difficulty of currency, and make the way easy for the working of our immense products. Even had the Secretary of the Treasury deposited his unusable legal tenders in national banks, and thus released a part of their reserve, the latter could have met and passed the present crisis victoriously. The stock market closed with a more confident feeling after a day of excitement without an equal since the "Black Friday." When the time came for the delivery of stocks and the squaring up of the day's transactions there was wild excitement in the board. Access to visitors was really an impossibility.

The *Post* says prices of first class stocks are now low enough to tempt capitalists and outside investors to come in, and while the effect of the failure of a house so widely known as Jay Cooke & Co. cannot be measured in a day, there is reason to believe that prices will not long be kept below the figures which represent the investment value of dividend paying stock.

Stocks Changing Hands.

The following shows the number of shares which changed hands of the stocks named: Telegraph, 145,000 shares; Pacific Mail, 57,600 shares; Lake Shore, 55,700 shares; New York Central, 32,700 shares; Ohios, 22,300 shares; Rock Island, 27,800 shares, and Union Pacific, 25,300 shares. The dealing in the other stocks were all under 20,000 shares.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Indebted to Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—As in connection with the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., many holders of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds throughout the country will naturally feel concerned about their investments. Inquiry has been made and developed the fact that the company is largely indebted to [illegible] been made and developed the fact that the Northern Pacific is largely [illegible] its fiscal agent, and therefore can lose nothing peculiarly by their suspension. The railroad company will have to make other financial arrangements before pushing forward its line. It has its completed road and Government land grant both mortgaged to secure its bonds, and the security is considered amply sufficient.

Rumor Denied.

There is no truth whatever in the rumor that the National Life Insurance Company is in any way affected by the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

Reasons for the Failure.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The *Tribune* says: Late this evening the following reasons were given by Mr. Fahnestock, one of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., for the failure of the house: For several weeks an uneasy feeling which prevailed in connection with new railroad schemes caused a heavy drain upon the deposits, both of their Philadelphia and New York houses. The deposits in both cities suffered continual diminution, until at the beginning of the present month their deposits were lower than at any time during last fall, and this spring the drain upon the deposits already so heavy, was still further increased by the new operations, and the demand for money was increased, and is felt still more severely in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia house was compelled to call upon the New York house for aid, and a large amount of assistance was rendered. The Philadelphia house was under large advances to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, involving large sums of money, preventing them from maintaining their reserve as ordinarily kept, they were therefore unable to respond to the demands of their creditors. For this reason they were unable to return to the New York banks the advances made them by the latter, or to supply them with any collaterals available in New York at the present time. Owing to this the cash balances became exhausted and the suspension became inevitable.

Fahnestock said that of course the different members of the firm were possessed of large amounts of private and personal property, but none of this was available in an emergency such as the present. He was not at the present time, nor was any member of the firm, prepared to tell the exact amount of the liabilities or assets of the firm. He believed that all creditors would be paid in full, and hoped that the suspension would only be temporary. On this point nothing could positively be said at present, and said some time must necessarily elapse before the exact amount of the private property of the firm can be decided.

Suspension in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18.—The First National Bank of this city suspended to day.

Secretary Richardson and Comptroller Knox were in consultation this afternoon in reference to the suspension here, and a receiver will probably be appointed to take charge of the First National Bank. The Secretary of the Treasury says that the Government does not lose by the suspension, the deposits of the Government officers in the First National being fully secured by a deposit of that institution in the National Treasury. As to the syndicate operations, a balance is in favor of the Government, they having overpaid at the last settlement.

Run on Washington City Savings Bank.

Late this afternoon there was something of a run on the Washington City Savings Bank. All demands so far have been promptly met.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 18, 1873.

Carl Vogt Released and Rearrested.

The counsel for Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of Chevalier Bals du Branco, in Brussels, about two years ago, moved in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, to-day, for the discharge of Vogt, on the ground that the Secretary of State had failed to issue a warrant for Vogt's arrest and extradition within the months after he was fully committed by United States Commissioner Waite here, the law being that unless a warrant is issued in that time the prisoners shall be discharged. The counsel for the Prussian Consul suggested that Vogt be extradited, though his case does not come within the provisions of the treaty with Prussia, but that such extradition be not made a precedent for other similar cases. Judge Blatchford said the State Department having refused to surrender Vogt to Prussia, and two months having elapsed since Vogt's final commitment, he would have to be discharged from the custody of the United States Marshal. Vogt was then, after twenty months' incarceration, discharged, but was immediately rearrested by a deputy sheriff on a civil suit to recover property stolen from the murdered Chevalier.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Canada Southern R. R.

The stockholders of the Canada Southern Railroad met to-day. A report on the present condition and prospects of the road was submitted. The session lasted several hours, but the stockholders failed to adopt the report, resolving, instead, to adjourn further consideration of the subject until Monday next. The Directors refuse to make known the particulars of the report submitted to-day until the next meeting.

Imprisoned for Life.

In the Oyer and Terminer Court to-day John McManigus pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree in killing Michael Kermin, and was sent to the State Prison for life.

POLITICAL.

A Dodge of California Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 18.—A sub-committee of the Democratic County Committee reported that they had been informed that Casserly charged that certain members of the committee and Legislative Convention were corruptly influenced by railroads. Now the Democratic County Committee invite charges by Volney E. Howard against Casserly, and they are ready to prove that over $100,000 were paid for Casserly's election to the Senate.

In a telegram to Pennsylvania, Roach states that Senator elect Casserly says: "The Democratic County Committee attempted to blacken me by rumoring a State calumny of six years ago, then dismissed by the Republican Senate, is evidently part of a conspiracy to aid rival candidates for the Senate in the interest of the railroad company." This appears to be the general opinion here, as it is well known that the committee was acting in the interest of the railroad company, and is also at the present time.

Senator Wright on the Increase of Salary and Back Pay Bill.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Senator Wright, of Iowa, in a speech at Des Moines, Iowa, to-day, said in reference to charges made against him in regard to the increase of salary and back pay bill, stated that he worked, spoke and voted against it, and determined himself and agreed with certain other Senators never to touch the portion coming to him; that he endeavored to ascertain if there was any doubt as to its being covered into the Treasury, and learned there was not. He rested in the belief that his back pay was thus returned to the Treasury. On returning from Colorado, and learning that it had been ruled that the appropriation was an indefinite one, and that balances remaining thereunder would not be turned into the Treasury, but would remain for all time subject to use, and ready for examination and can be seen at this office under the law, September 30, 1872, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES E. ELLIS, City

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.

STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY B. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAUGHTWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. E. YOUNG, Reddjngton.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh. (South Side.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL SEMPLE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS STOCKFLEET, Pittsburgh, 3 years.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNEY, Ralston.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼

HON. MORTON MCMICHAEL has been selected by the Republican delegates at large in the Constitutional Convention, as the successor of Hon. William M. Meredith. A better choice could not have been made than that of the veteran journalist.

JUDGE WALKER, of Erie, who was chosen President of the Constitutional Convention, once filled the position of Speaker of our State Senate, and showed his ability as a presiding officer, while acting as President *pro tem.* of the Constitutional Convention. He was unanimously chosen to fill Mr. Meredith's position.

RODMAN, implicated with Sprague, in the robbery of the Treasury of Brooklyn, has made a confession embodying a detailed account of the operations of Sprague and Mills in the stealings conducted by them, for so long a time. The surprise is that they should have been so reckless in the use made by them of the stolen money. Much of it was loaned on the flimsiest security, but probably for a high interest.

JUDGE WOODWARD, who displayed a sad lack of constitutional restraint last Summer, by resigning his seat in the Constitutional Convention because it would not adjourn during the hot weather, quietly slipped into his seat when that body reconvened. There was a general laugh over his method of resuming his duties. His resignation had not been acted on, and his resumption of duties was of course legal, but in bad taste.

LORD GORDON comes to the surface once more, having been hunted down and arrested by a Manitoban detective, and incarcerated, to be a witness, it is believed, in his own case. The Manitoban Court of Queen's Bench has assembled, and the case given to the grand jury. The Manitobans seem remarkably anxious to defend the sanctity of their territory, and evidently purpose to drive the case to its bitter end. Their error lies in not securing a better subject upon which to lavish their caresses, than is Lord Gordon.

THE *Daily Argus* is the title assumed by a new afternoon journal, just started in Brooklyn, New York. It is a well edited, sprightly journal, and presents a remarkably prosperous appearance, for the outstart of a new journal. We judge it is likely to receive the cordial support of the people of Brooklyn, as it proposes to be independent of rings and cliques, and to give clear and strong expression to honest convictions. This is precisely what is needed in that city. The papers now in existence there are shamefully deficient in these particulars. We certainly wish the *Argus* distinguished success.

THE Committee having charge of the selection of a statue of General Thomas reported to the Army of the Cumberland, and the final action postpones a final choice to some future date. Of the models presented, it is understood that those of McDonald and Miss Vinnie Ream received the most favor, and one of these would probably have been selected had the choice been finally made. Mr. McDonald presented a cast of a thorough-bred horse, which, considered merely as a work of art, elicited much admiration. Miss Ream's horse was also very finely done, and more faithful to the original, probably, than any. Thomas, in both instances, was very excellently given.

THE rumored changes in the English ministry are the subject of considerable remark in the English journals. It is well understood that Gladstone realizes how precarious is his position, and is making strenuous efforts to so place himself before the country that he may stand a favorable chance for endorsement in the elections which must take place within a year. Indeed, as much as else, he is endeavoring to make headway in the elections which are now taking place from time to time. His own position as Chancellor of the Exchequer is freely accorded him; but there is much dissatisfaction with others who are yet included in the ministry. So decided is this, that the presence of John Bright even fails to lend favor to the combination.

CONSIDERABLE speculation is indulged in the New York press, relative to the iron recently sold to a Liverpool house, by a New York firm. The gentlemen making the sale claim to have done so at a reasonable profit, and affirm that American iron, at Pittsburgh rates, can be shipped at a profit to England. They believe, however, that the English manufacturers will sooner reduce their rates than permit this to continue. On the other hand, several iron firms in New York affirm that the sale cannot be made at a profit, and go into figures to show that by the time it reaches Liverpool, the loss must amount to about fourteen dollars a ton. Such are the disagreements in the trade. We do not presume that the transaction referred to was other than exceptional.

THE *Post*, in its "finally," utters a quantity of trash, which, were not our columns crowded, we would republish, that our readers might see what a pitiful getoff it is. In place of quoting from Webster to show that he favored revolution, it affirms that we have not read him! This is its boasted "evidence." To prove that Mr. Lincoln favored secession, the *Post* quotes from him as follows: "If by the mere force of numbers a majority shall deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify a revolution—it certainly would if such right were a vital one—but *such is not our case.*" We italicize the closing sentence of the quotation to show its real force. It will be seen that while he recognizes the abstract right of revolution—and who in this country does not?—he denies the propriety or occasion for the Southern rebellion. As we have shown, the justification of secession is exactly what Buchanan affirmed, and why, by the *Post's* own showing, Lincoln denies. The abstract right of revolution, when sufficient cause is given, is not in discussion. What the *Post* affirmed it could prove, but has not even attempted to show is, that Buchanan was prevented by a Republican Congress from suppressing rebellion. In view of the pitiable weakness of the *Post*, we did not press the advantage of position we had, because of the ill judged manner in which it stumbled into this argument; and we even went so far as to point out that, so far from seeking to suppress rebellion, Buchanan justified it. Unable to get away from the proof we adduced, the *Post* assumed a defensive attitude, and sought to show that Webster and Lincoln were as bad as Buchanan. It knows so little of what constitutes evidence, that the only quotation it offers proves exactly the converse of what it intended to establish. We let the poor thing go.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The city was full last evening of telegraphic statements to the effect that the great banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended. Other firms of more or less prominence were also named as having stopped payment. We sincerely hope that the suspension will prove to be only temporary. The business of Jay Cooke & Co. is so extensive, and its ramifications so wide-spread, so many and such large interests are involved, that the actual insolvency of such a house (which we prefer believing impossible) could not fail to produce disaster to many individuals and firms not only, but to important public interests and enterprises. The firm has houses or agencies in most of the large commercial and financial centres in the world, and enjoys an almost universal reputation for enterprise and probity and for ample capital. We hope to-day's dispatches will relieve the painful apprehensions felt on the receipt of the news last evening.

OUR DUTY.

The time allotted to the existing canvass is slowly wearing away, and but about three weeks remain before the election comes off. We have not urged upon the people any particular activity thus far, believing the ticket to be safe, and not desiring to needlessly inflame the canvass. This is not like last year, when the Presidential issue trembled in the balance of a State campaign. Then it was necessary to strain every nerve, and utilize every element of strength, for failure meant long-continued and almost irreparable disaster. We have a State ticket before us now, and it includes two very important offices,—that of Treasurer, and Judge of the Supreme Court. The one is important, in that it involves a principle in the administration of State finances. The policy of the Republican party involves the steady reduction, and the ultimate extinction of the State debt. We look upon this as exceedingly important, and as worthy an effort for the success of the ticket. The Judgeship of the Supreme Court turns, in its value, as an element of the ticket, on the perfect balance in the representation of interests on the bench—that the election of the Republican ticket will involve. We think these things, in ordinary times, would be worthy a strenuous effort to secure. This would be felt now, but for the reaction that naturally succeeds a tremendous campaign like that of last year.

Our local ticket represents nearly every shade of interest, and in this is what the ticket of a great party should be. It will not answer for a great political organization to seek to be the representative of class interests; but it is proper, inasmuch as each class is interested in the government and well-being of the country, to give them a place, and representation. This has been done, and our local ticket, in this particular, is as complete as it well can be made. That it will satisfy all is not to be expected; but that it is an unusually excellent one is generally admitted. Its qualities have been favorably passed upon, so far as personal mention is concerned, and so far as we have heard, it is admitted to be entitled to the support of every honest Republican. If any oppose it, it will be for special reasons, and these cannot always be provided against.

Both the tickets have been regularly nominated, and thus have this claim to full support. They represent principles, very important to the perpetuity of the Republican party; and hence should be fully and cordially supported. There will probably not be many meetings, and the usual methods of arousing interest and attention will not be largely resorted to. The appeal, this year, will be, not to excitement, or the ephemeral influences, which sometimes sway judgment, and obscure reason, but to the solid sense and consciences of the people. Because you are Republicans, and American citizens; because you have an interest in the correct administration of every office in the land, from the least to the greatest; and because your vote is essential to the proper filling of those offices, are you called on to think, and prepare to do your duty.

There will be need, also, of quiet work. The very circumstances we have mentioned appeal, with unusual force, to all to use every legitimate effort to call out a full vote. The Republican party has more to fear from lethargy than has the Democratic, as a rule. Very many in our party ranks are persons whose time is valuable, and who, because this is so, hesitate to devote it, in any degree, to politics. This is not as it should be. There is need of the same close canvassing and organization at this time as at any other. We urge, therefore, upon our readers, in city and State, to commence at once the work of local organization. Let poll books be opened, vigilance committees be organized, and every measure usual in excited campaigns, be employed, not merely as a safeguard against a surprise from the enemy, but as a means of polling the vote for our ticket that fairly belongs to us. Some have done us the compliment to say, that when the proper time arrived, the old GAZETTE would sound the watchword, and call to duty. Republicans, that time has come. You need to begin at once the active work of the canvass. You have no time to lose. And when you enter upon this work, remember that you are Republicans, and that your efforts should be in behalf of the entire ticket.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR SCOTT will open the campaign at a Republican mass meeting to be held in Indiana, Pa., on Thursday, the 22d inst.

OREGON elects a Congressman, October 13, *vice* Wilson (Republican) deceased. The candidates are: Hiram Smith, Republican, and James W. Nesmith, Democrat.

WM. B. WILSON, one of the Democratic nominees for Assembly in Dauphin county, prints a card in the *Patriot*, pledging himself to use his best endeavors, if elected, to secure the repeal of the local option law.

The Liberal Republican State Committee of Massachusetts has decided to call no convention and to make no nominations this year. An address will be issued presenting the political questions of the time to the consideration of voters, and calling attention to the importance of legislative elections.

THE Democrats of Susquehanna county, which was a Liberal stronghold last year, have nominated E. B. Hawley for Representative, Elliot Aldrich for Prothonotary, John H. Dusenbury for County Treasurer, Frederick Taggart for County Commissioner, P. E. Brush for County Auditor, and Daniel Brewster for Jury Commissioner.

A FARMERS' CLUB in Mercer has resolved "That we cut ourselves loose from all political organizations, and denounce our officials in their salary grabs as unworthy of the confidence of an honest people, and that our vote shall hereafter be cast to aid progressive labor in its onward and triumphant march to the ruling of all the Government departments of the land."

THE Democrats of Chester county, Pa., have nominated the following ticket: Senator, Hon. Tyron Lewis; Assembly (northern district), Seymour C. Williamson; (southern district), John Gilfillan; County Treasurer, John D. Evans; County Commissioner, John Yeager; Jury Commissioner, Nimrod Strickland; Director of the Poor, Peter Shoemaker; County Auditor, James Hossenger.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE First National Bank of Washington City has suspended.

NEARLY forty thousand dollars have been subscribed in New York in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Havana.

THE Spanish Minister of War has been authorized to receive 30,000 rifles tendered by the public for the Government forces.

THE London *John Bull*, an Established Church organ, recently printed a communication advocating the abolition of gonfathers and godmothers.

THE Mexican veterans have decided to organize societies for mutual benefit in the several States, and to hold a National Convention in Washington in January next.

THE annual culinary mistakes between mushrooms and toadstools are occurring all over the country, and numerous persons are feeling retchedly in consequence. —*New York World.*

A TITUSVILLE dispatch says the discovery has been made in the Lower District of, fourth sand rock, which promises to be more prolific in production than either of the formerly producing strata.

THE German bark Malvina Schult arrived at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, bringing six survivors of the bark Forwarts, lost during a recent storm. Capt. Schrebbs and three seamen were lost. The survivors were without food or water, and suffered terribly.

LONDON has recently been complaining about the bad quality of its milk, and during the excitement a letter appeared in one of the papers stating that country cats would not drink London milk, which the writer thought was conclusive evidence of its impurity.

IOWA has reduced the price of wedding licenses, so that now it is about as cheap to get married as to get drunk, and as it is rumored that railway excursion tickets to Indiana are also to be sold at reduced rates, it is hoped that fewer desperate men will have recourse to intemperance.

PRESIDENT GARRETT, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has negotiated in England a million pounds sterling, equal to $5,000,000, of the company's six per cent. bonds at 96¾. The revenue of the company for the quarter ending with August was $4,113,483, an increase of nearly half a million.

THE Nathan mansion, which has stood vacant ever since the mysterious murder, will probably be sold at auction, as it seems impossible to obtain a desirable tenant. The owners complain that the constant revival of the tragedy by the arrest of sus pected or self-proclaimed assassins has nearly ruined the property.

FROM a report just issued it appears that the American Bible Society consists of 3,135 life directors and 42,000 life members. The receipts for the last fiscal year were $737,831, of which $18,789 remain unexpended. During the fifty-seven years of its existence it has published 29,982,212 volumes in thirty-five dialects and languages.

THE shores of the Black Sea and Bosphorus have been swept by a violent storm, which has caused a terrible and [illegible] destruction in property and life. Several vessels were wrecked, and two hundred and sixty five corpses have been washed ashore at one point on the coast. Fitful gales seem to give premonition, in various parts of the world, of the approach of a severe winter.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT as a means of discipline has been abolished from the public schools of Chicago, with the most satisfactory results. Under the old system the suspensions for misconduct in addition to the infliction of corporal punishment averaged one a day for every 13,600 pupils, and pills, and the average of suspensions now, without corporal punishment, is one for every 17,000 pupils.

THE Portland *Transcript* says that the railroad men of Maine have kept their temper pretty well in the midst of camp meeting crowds. The one conductor who swore at the pious throng that jostled him reminds our Eastern namesake of the sexton of one of the Portland churches, who was overworked by the extra evening meetings of a revival season; he overheard him swearing to himself that "he'd be —— if he would keep this place another year at his present salary, and run the risk of a revival."

THE Lapland cradle is a queer thing; it looks like a sledge with the lower part open. Into this the child is put in it is stuffed with fine, soft moss. If the mother wishes to carry the child with her, she fastens the cradle on her back, with the child peeping over her shoulder. If she would rather leave it at home, she lets down the cloth of the cradle head to keep off the gnats, sunshine or cold; and, if there are wolves in the neighborhood, she hangs it on a tree; as the wind breezes up, the child rocks to and fro, and lies quiet enough.

WITNESS the talk overheard by an emissary of the American Sabbath school Union when trying to establish a Sabbath school in the far Southwest: "I know there is a bug under the chip, sure as you is born. That is some trick 'bout this thing, or that man wouldn't come way down here and make that Sunday School for nuthin' and gin us books. Jist as sure as you're a foot high that's suthin' dead, mind what I tell you. That'll be some fellar round here 'sessing taxes arter a while, just like they do with the decstrict schools. I's been long thar."

ACCORDING to the published summary of the State Assessors' report, some radical changes have been made in the assessed valuation of New York State. The deductions amount to $45,420,520, and this amount is distributed among several counties. The largest reduction of valuation is that of Kings county, which is $37,000,000. The necessary increase is divided among Dutchess, Erie, Oneida, Monroe, Onondaga, and Westchester counties, Oneida taking the largest share—$7,500,000. Great complaint has heretofore been made by some of the eastern counties, which have had to bear the burden of State taxation, to the relief of the interior counties.

A WASHINGTON special says the Congressmen of the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys have, it is understood, very generally agreed to unite their efforts to secure an appropriation for the St. Phillip canal at the outlet of the Mississippi river. It is expected that $12,000,000 will be necessary to make the ship canal, which will enable ocean vessels of the greatest burden to reach New Orleans without being obstructed by bars. It is claimed that, with the completion of this canal, ocean-going ships, during four months of the year, can proceed as far north as Cairo. Some of the western members state that the people of the Mississippi valley seek a solution of the trans-portation question mainly in that direction.

ENGLAND has determined to take effectual measures to quell the turbulant Ashantees, on the West coast of Africa. These natives are warlike and barbarous, and their constant outbreaks threaten to seriously interfere with British commerce in those regions. General Sir Garnet Wolsey is to be sent to take command on the Gold Coast. A native contingent is to be raised and armed, for which purpose two officers have been sent out, and a steamer, with arms and supplies, is shortly to follow. The expedition, when ready, will march upon Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantee country, and destroy that place, by which means, it is hoped that the troublesome natives will understand the necessity of keeping the peace towards their neighbors.

CERTAIN follies are as hard to cure as the leprosy. We had supposed that college hazing was already an extinct abomination, but it has broken out this year in so many and well ordered an institution as Williams College. Some sophomores dragged some freshmen from their beds and ducked them under a pump. The faculty at once took the matter up and suspended three of the offenders. The classmates of the latter foolishly took their part and showed their sympathy with the brutal young ruffians by escorting them to the depot. For this the whole class has been suspended until its members shall apologize for their conduct. Affairs stand thus at last accounts. The parents of the suspended ought to put them to some useful trade instead of giving them an educa tio in case they refuse submission, for they have shown thus far their incapacity to appreciate the privileges and duties of college students.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Pioneer Old Catholic Bishop

If the first pastoral of the pioneer Old Catholic Bishop, Dr. Reinkens, bears a faithful index of his policy, Protestants will be among his sympathizers, and will expect more of the Old Catholic movement than the proceedings of the Cologne Congress had led them to hope. It declares that the election of a bishop by clergy and people is a return to the old apostolic practices, denounces the sale of ecclesiastical offices, and the usurpations of the clergy, enumerating, among the latter, the pretense of the Pope to be the exclusive vicegerent of God, and declaring the Church as the highest moral authority. The Bishop says: "My office is not in party colored pomp to rule a princely household and to be served with formality and splendor. All this was brought from the old imperial courts into the Bishops' houses, together with luxuries and costly stuff, silk purple, and ermine. It is not my office to claim homage in titles and ceremonies of religious art, which belongs only to God; but above all it is not a lordship. The episcopal office has no personal privilege for preference; little choice but a service for the faithful." He warns his flock against the two "extremes of ecclesiastical materialism and indifferentism, of careless joy in life," "many who were and declares the object of the Old Catholics to be "first of all to bring the kingdom of God, truth, and righteousness to a supreme dominion within us, whereby we, since the spirit is life, bring it to outward manifestation, effecting a true renewing of Christendom in its primitive lights, and in its heart winning beauty before the sight of the people." He disclaims all pretensions of the right of the Church to interfere with the State, declaring loyalty and fanaticism to be "not moral decisions or duties by the side of Christianity and the Church, but ecclesiastical severity and Christian virtues." Judged by his words, Bishop Reinkens is the right man in the right place.

FOREIGN NOTES.

SWITZERLAND is said to have one newspaper to every 6479 of the inhabitants.

THE Emperor of Brazil stands six feet four inches in his boots, and, though a giant in size, is said to possess a voice which sounds like the shrill treble of infancy.

A MAN in Cornwall, Canada, recently dug up the coffin of his wife, who had been buried ten years, to refute an absurd story which had gained credence among his neighbors, that he had sold his wife to an Indian chief, and that the coffin was only filled with clay. The remains of the deceased woman were found well preserved, and the silly Canadians were satisfied.

THE Secretary of the Treasury at Bogota has addressed a letter to the Ministers of Colombia resident in France and England, showing that the amounts due the foreign creditors to the 31st of July last, according to the agreement entered into in January of this year, have been promptly paid, and promising that the monthly installments coming due will be met with like punctuality.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, a Dissenter of Sheffield, England has built a church for his neighbors and tenants and vested the property in the Church of England, because the majority of his neighbors are churchmen, and because the church, vested, can never be alienated from purposes of religious worship. The Dissenter of to-day is evidently a different man from his namesake of early church history.

THE Bishop of Fulda seems resolved not to pay the fine of 400 thalers imposed upon him by the German Government for contumacy, and evidently prefers three months' imprisonment. He has disposed of the whole of his fortune, so that execution will be useless. His clergy have assured him of their keeping strictly priestly vows during his imprisonment, and say they will follow fearlessly his august example.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has the patronage of forty-one livings, or rectories, in the Church of England. These livings are of a widely varied character, ranging from Reston, in Lincolnshire, worth £116 per annum, to Rothbury, in Northumberland, with the very comfortable income of £1,470 a year. Mr. Bright will, no doubt, prove himself a good "friend" to worthy, humble clergymen.

PRINCE NICHOLAS PAUL CHARLES ESTERHAZY DE GALANTHA, son of the late Prince Paul Antoine of that house, committed suicide September 12, at Vienna. He was born in 1817, and in 1842 married a daughter of the Earl of Jersey, by whom he had four children. The eldest, Prince Paul Antoine Nicholas, born in 1843, succeeds to the title. The late Prince Charles held several high offices under the Austrian Government, and was a member of many orders of nobility and knighthood. He has been credited with having arranged the preliminaries which led to the meeting of the Comte de Chambord and de Paris at Frohsdorf, and subsequently to the Bourbon reunion.

PERSONAL.

THE report that Mrs. Livermore had broken one of her legs is untrue.

MISSISSIPPI sends Samuel Tate, Jr., as a cadet to West Point, and S. L. Powell, of De Soto, to Annapolis.

NO matter how amiable a lady may be, says the New York *Mail*, fashion demands that she shall appear ruffled in public.

JEFF. DAVIS resigned the life insurance presidency because the directors of the company found that instead of being a good investment he was a drawback and a loss.

GILES MERRILL, who recently resigned the superintendency of the Central Vermont Railroad, was at the time the oldest in continuous service of any superintendent in the United States.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, one of the trustees of the New York, Oswego & Midland Railroad Company has been appointed assignee of the concern, he giving security in one hundred thousand dollars.

FIELDING COMBS, an old citizen of Monroe county, Mo., brother of Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, and with him a soldier in the war of 1812, died near Paris, Monroe county, on the 4th inst., aged 83 years.

A RECENT suit against the *Evening Post* shows that Parke Godwin has no ownership in it; that ninety-eight shares are equally divided between William Cullen Bryant and Isaac Henderson; and that the two remaining shares are held by the daughters of those gentlemen.

MR. R. A. PALMER has been doing the break-neck business from a balloon at Beloit, Wisconsin. His balloon had no brsket; he simply sat on a bar, and when an elevation of 1,000 feet had been reached, he performed all kinds of monkey antics, once hanging by his toes to the bar, and then dropping about eight feet and catching some rings suspended beneath. His descent was safely effected, and he will probably continue such foolery till he gets a tumble.

THE school at Penikese is likely to succeed so far as the financial part of its management is concerned. At a recent dinner party, made on the birthday of Professor Agassiz by his son-in-law, Quincy Shaw, the Professor, we are told by a correspondent of the *Evening Post*, "was presented by this son and daughter with $160,000, and by his own son with $30,000. This will be used exclusively in the cause of science." Nothing rare, the same writer tell us, escapes the Professor's notice. He has just purchased a small fossil (four inches long) *pterodactyle*, sending to Germany for it, at a cost of $600."

MR. P. T. BARNUM announces that if a balloon does not cross the Atlantic this Fall, he will spend $50,000 if necessary, in having that experiment tried as early as possible next year, provided one or more aeronauts can be found in America or Europe who will heartily make the attempt. He evidently does not intend to make the experiment with a cheap balloon, for he says: "As at present advised, I shall have the silk manufactured in China, put together and prepared under the direction of scientific men in London, an experimental ascension made from the Sydenham Crystal Palace grounds, then bring the balloon to America, and make the transatlantic trip from New York. I trust the public will believe that if I put my hand to the plow I shall not look back."

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always put in the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let it be" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIC

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens with at scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Cotton Stone.

SAPOLIO

for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Stairway, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

a new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of dirt, purifies the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliancy to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease, for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it, or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

20 Park Place, N. Y.

Or, 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLASTER.

200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
Soda Ash—50 casks, best brand.
Spar—500 tons No. 1 in store.
Black Lead—10 casks in store.
Arsenic—20 kegs, Garland's.
Manganese—10 bbls best brand.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1873. 116 Water St.

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES MCCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. N. MCGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield.
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny.
THOMAS H. RAIBE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, SR., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.
se8:6

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ALEXANDER GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.
COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT CUURT,
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
J. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LANG.
Second City District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County at Large,
WM. D. WOOLSLAYER,
BENJ. ROGERS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN,
G. R. HUGHES,
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
A. B. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
J. L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FOR FINE MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES

GO TO Corner of PENN AND SIXTH, Or Old St. Clair sts.

Bathing Sponges, Barbers' Sponges, Fine Toilet Sponges of every description. Also, a full assortment of FRESH DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

Sold at the very lowest prices at

Browne's Drug Store

Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

DR. NE[illegible] DRY GOODS, T. RIMMINGS.

Hats, NEW, NEW, NEW.

The la[illegible] RI[illegible] and Bonnets,

An immense and [illegible]est styles just opened.

French Flowers, [illegible] BONS

Plumes, Fea[illegible] unusually attractive stock.

Fe[illegible]

The la[illegible] Wings, Ostrich Tips,

Milline[illegible]oods,

In full [illegible]

Ru[illegible]

The latest and [illegible]

Fringes [illegible] and Gimps,

[illegible] desirable styles.

Of all kinds.

Hamburg Trimmings,

Edgings,
Flouncings,
Insertings.

Hair Goods,

Real and Imitation.

Trimming Laces.

Guipure, Real and Imitation,
English Thread Lace,
Spanish Lace,
French Lace,
Yak Lace.

Shirt Fronts,

All sizes Plaits for Men and Boy's Plain and Embroidered.

Black Velvet Belts,

With the newest pattern of Buckles and Clasps.

Notions and Trimmings.

Every department complete in assortments.

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873. FALL. 1873.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED

All the New Shades in

Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.

We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable

DRESS GOODS

In all the New Shades.

Also, a full line of

Black Goods,

In every desirable material,

AT LOW PRICES.

A CALL IS SOLICITED.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

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THE GREAT

CLOSING SALE

Is still going on at

Macrum & Carlisle's

27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced

To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.

MWF

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to Bills Orders for finished Brass Goods and Architectural Metal. Address

No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Announcement.

Having purchased from the firm of Messrs. Overholt their entire stock of the

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

WHISKIES,

KNOWN AS THE

A. & H. S. Overholt,
B. F. Overholt & Co., and
H. S. Overholt & Co.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with the above brands with age ranging from 1 to 9 years old. We have also on hand and in store a large stock of the well known

McKim, Moore, Finch and Fountain

And other PURE

RYE WHISKIES,

At all ages to suit. Our stock of Imported

Cognacs, Forts, Sherries, Gins,

&c., are among the largest, all of which we offer to the trade at very reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.

J. K. Lanahan & Co.,

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AVOID THE DANGER.

The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a

Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!

The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the

Carbolate Powder.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. je25

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,

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MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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CAPITAL, $400,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal, Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.

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STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, - $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.

Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.

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WM. M. NEER, Vice President.
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DIRECTORS.

John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Nech, M. A. Sauer,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Bradley,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
Robt. Leslie, Jas. Irvin.
W. McKee,

MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 18, 1873.

THE feature of the financial situation, yesterday, was the reported failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and the possible effect of it on business interests in this city. No banking house in the country was thought to be stronger than that of Jay Cooke & Co., and one of the ill effects of its failure will be the distrust it will create with reference to all banking institutions. The failure came upon the country like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, so utterly unexpected was it. Its effect on this city will be felt in the losses that may possibly be sustained by several classes of persons. Those who may have deposits with that firm, and those who have correspondents and brokers in New York, may fall, through the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and those who hold Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds. These three classes, for obvious reasons, will suffer more or less heavily.

It is not difficult, if we accept the reports current, to fathom the reasons for the failure. The reports are, that the House was carrying gold, and heavily long of stocks. For weeks past, stocks have been steadily declining, while rumors of a panic have been constant. It certainly has been generally believed that before the close of the struggle in the stock market, a general panic would occur. None knew just the influence that would occasion it, but a general sense of insecurity and danger existed. The break in the gold corner, against the expectations of some, did not improve the price of stocks, while it did involve in serious loss those who were carrying gold and expecting a rise. The decline in stocks also aided the same result. We say these things, however, on the presumption that the rumors are true. But if true, the firm are culpable. If they have merely been carrying stocks on a margin for customers, it is hard to see how they could suffer loss, as the decline has been too gradual for them to incur danger. The fall in gold was nothing more than they should have had margin to secure. If the house was engaged in speculations on its own account, it is entirely culpable.

The more reasonable report is, that this firm advanced large sums toward the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that this crippled them so much as to compel suspension. This will make their case similar to that of Daniel Drew's house. The slow sale of bonds, or rapid draft of depositors, occasioned by the disturbed state of the money market, precipitated the crisis. Our telegraphic despatches contain the latest intelligence on the subject.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.	Thursday
Gold	111¾	112¾
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	106¾	106¾
5-20 1865	103¾	103¾
" 1865, new	104¾	103¾
" 1865	114¾	115
" 1868 new	115¾	115¾
" 1867	116	116
" 1868—coupons	115¾	115¾
10-40s	112	111
Currency 6's	122	122
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	96¾
Erie	55¾	54
R. H. & E.		54
St. Paul	43	39
Do. preferred	67¾	68
Michigan Southern	85¾	86¾
Do. Central	83	85
North Western Common	52¾	51
Do. Preferred	74¾	74¾
Rock Island	101¾	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	85	85¾
Pacific Mail	32	32¾
Western Union Telegraph	78	79
Ohio & Mississippi	36	35¾
Union Pacific	53¾	53¾
Toledo & Wabash	55¾	56
Fort Wayne	91	91¾
Chicago & Alton	109	111
Adams Express	89	89¾
American Express		78
U. S. Express	63	63
W., Fargo & Co. Express	71	70
I. C.	103	103
Panama		112

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	53	51¾
Reading	54	53¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	121
Oil Creek	23½	22
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24	23
Pittsburgh 58	72¾	73¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92¾	92¾
Central Transportation	47	47
Empire Transportation	55	55

NEW YORK, September 18, 1873.

The day in financial circles was one of unusual excitement, growing out of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The other failures which have recently occurred were mere local affairs, and, of course, produced little excitement compared with those to-day. The connection of Jay Cooke & Co. with the Government in the marketing of loans during the war and the funding operations since has given the firm a national reputation, which, of course, only intensified the excitement consequent upon their suspension. The money market was unfavorably affected by the failure of the day, and a general distrust was engendered thereby. The early operations on call were at 7 per cent. currency to gold interest, but in the afternoon the price advanced to ¾ per cent. per diem which rate has not been reached since the exciting times of last winter and spring. The final business was at 7 per cent. late in the day. Sterling was heavy and lower at 9½@9¾ for sixty days, and 10@10¼ for sight. Customs receipts $529,000. Gold was active and higher, advancing from 111¾ to 112¾, and closing at 112¾. Loans were from 3 to 7 and 1-16 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $25,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $125,000. The *Express* says: "The Government to-day, in refusing to sell gold, took the first step towards stopping the spread of the panic. And calls upon secretary Richardson to let loose a portion of the currency balance." Governments were weak and unsettled in tone at the close. State bonds were quiet. The effect of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. was decided on the Stock Exchange, where a heavy decline in values took place, with a feverish and unsettled market. During the afternoon there were constant rumors of failures, but at the close of business the only additional ones were Robbins & Moylan and Richard Schell, but former were carried down by the decline in stock and the latter escaped by an accommodation arrangement with new railroads, the building of which has temporarily locked up a considerable portion of Schell's available cash means. The railway and miscellaneous specialties were active and excited throughout the day, with numerous and wide fluctuations. The highest and lowest prices of the day were made towards the destruction of stocks, and showed a decline of 2@5 per cent. Up to the time above mentioned there were frequently reactions and counter-reactions, as the reports circulated were considered good or bad. When unfavorable reports were promulgated selling was each time a tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the market, which produced a panicky feeling at different parts of the day; while on the other hand, prices recovered in one case as much as 4¾ per cent. when rumors were favorable and the supply of stock for the time being seemed to be insufficient to fill the wants of ready purchasers. It can safely be said the sentiment to-day equaled that during the memorable panic of 1857, and that of 1866 in Gold. The chief fluctuations for the day were as follows: Western Union 85¾, 84, 85¾, 79; Pacific Mail 34, 32¾, 33¾, 32¾; New York Central 97¾, 95¾, 96¾, 93¾; Northwest common 54, 49¾, 51¾, 49; do. preferred 75¾, 73 and 74¾; Erie 56¾, 54¾, 55¾, 53¾; Rock Island 101¾, 98 and 99; Hannibal & St. Joseph common 31 and 28, and Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred 74¾, 72¾. Rumors at the close was due to rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered a large amount of currency to be deposited in the New York banks. The failure of Richard S. Bell and Robinson & Suydam, and that of Jay Cooke & Co., on the Stock Exchange this day. Nearly every prominent house and speculator has been reported to-day as suspended, but, as no failure of the first magnitude has occurred, they are discredited. That the losses of holders of securities have been large there is no doubt, as they have been compelled to sell the bears in stocks have controlled. Within a pale of financial, and not commercial, panic. The merchants generally being in a condition so far as their legitimate business is concerned. Heavy failures now are looked for, and when the crisis in a safe working amount, the panic will be limited to temporary disaster. The decision of the secretary not to accept any bids for gold to-day will prevent a further accumulation of currency in the Treasury vaults, and is a matter of congratulation.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20's of 1865, new, 114¾; do. old, 115; do. '67, 115¾; do. '68, 115¾; do. '67, 115¾; do. '68, 115¾; 10-40's, 111¾; currency 6s, 122¾. Bankers' bills, 8¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee sixes, old 86¾; do new, 86¾; Virginia new, 50; do old, 42; North Carolina sixes, 30@31½. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.60.

GRAIN.—The receipts of all kinds of grain continue comparatively light, and stocks are dwindling down, and there is in full average demand, the market is firm. Wheat is quoting at $1.30@1.38 for fair to prime red; $1.38@1.60 for amber and $1.45@1.55 for white. The Oat market is very firm and prices are still tending upwards; prime white selling at 45@46, and a shade higher is occasionally realized in expectation of realizing 47@48. Corn, by the cargo and shelled, continues very scarce, hence, notwithstanding the fact that many Eastern markets have very stiff, and the recent advance is fully maintained; shelled may be quoted at 62@65. Rye is very quiet and we continue to quote it in accordance of sales, at 85@90. The Barley market continues in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition; our buyers and sellers are not at all thoroughly informed, are buying sparingly in anticipation of lower prices in Chicago. We were informed by a brewer on Saturday that 85@90c was demanded for some Canada Barley, which, it is said, can be laid down here for about $1.40, whereas No. 2 Chicago, the day yesterday's quotation as a basis, would cost about $1.48@1.50.

GROCERIES.—There is a very good demand for all the leading staples, but in a general way, the market presents but little that is really new or important. Coffee continues very firm, and the indications at this writing point to a still higher range of prices. Refined Sugars are reported a shade higher in first hands, but as yet there has been no advance made in our market. Choice Syrups and New Orleans Molasses firm and in fair demand.

SUGARS.—Choice Rio, 27¾@28; good to prime 25¾@27c; fair, 24@25c. Roasted one lb. packages, 31c; loose, 30¾.

Refined—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 12¾; Standard A, 12¾; B, 11¾; Ex. C, 11¼@11¾; Franklin Ex. C, 10¾. Other Brands, 10¼@10¾.

SYRUPS.—Extra White Drips, 83c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 65@70; lower grades, 46@55, as to quality.

RICE.—Carolina Choice, 10; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 72 to 75.

HAY.—The supply of baled continues light, scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are firm and tending upwards, $25@26 according to quality. We did hear of a sale of 3 cars, made the other day, at $28, but it was choice timothy, and was the ordinary run of baled hay in the market, hence it is considered an outside price.

POTATOES.—Continue scarce and in demand, and at 55@60c per bushel, as to quality. Sweets in active demand and higher; $5.50@6 per bri for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY.—Sales of live chickens, by the coop at 50@75c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Sugar cured Hams, 9 lb. 15¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13½c. Extra Sugar cured Dried Beef, 13¾. Beef Tongues, $1.25 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., 9½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides 10½c. Bacon Clear Sides, 10½c. Mess Pork, $18.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 9¾. Do. half bbls, 10½c. Do. bbls 10¾. Do. new packages, 11c. Do. in 50 lb. pails; do. in 3 lb. pails 13¾c; 5 pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 13 5 lb. pails, 13¾.

ONIONS—$5 per barrel.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load; $1.65 in small lots.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3.50@3.25 per bushel, and Flax Seed at $1.90.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7¾@8¾ ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, 97@98c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market since the writing of our report of yesterday has been fairly active, and the sales have been considerably in excess of the receipts, though the latter have been large on Wednesdays and Thursdays. Prices remain substantially as last noted. Up to this time there has been nothing sold above 6c, but there are some cattle in the pens which are being held at 6¼, and it is thought that they will bring it, although buyers of this particular grade are holding off in anticipation of being able to force owners to come down in their views. We feel warranted, however, in reiterating what we stated in our report of yesterday that prime cattle are from ¼ to ¾ higher than last week, and the general tone of sentiment is in sellers favor. Common and medium cattle have been selling right along all week about as last week as they arrived, and bringing, all things considered, very fair prices; the receipts of all kinds have been comparatively light, and this, of course, was not without effect in materially stimulating the market somewhat. In regard to prices we append the following quotations as reported by some of the commission merchants:

Sadler, Havens & Co—extra 1,400 steers, 6@6½; best 1,300, 5¾@6¼; best 1,200, 5¼@5¾; best 1,100, 5@5¾; best 1,000, 4½@5¼; stockers, 3.50@4.50; Texans, 2¾@4¼ Cows and bulls, 2@3.50.

Uhry, Hamilton & Co—Prime 1,370@1,500 steers, 6¼; good 1,300@1,400, 6@6¼; 1,200@1,300, @5.75@6.05. Cows, 4¾ down to 2.50, as to quality; bulls, 2@3.50. Cherokees and Texas, none on market.

Watson & Briggs—Extra 1,400@1,500 lbs steers, 5¾@6; prime 1,200@1,300 lbs, 5¼@5¾; good 1,000@1,100 lbs, 4¾@5¼; fair 1,000@1,200 lbs, 4¼@4¾; stock cattle, 850 to 1,000 lbs, 3½@3¾; mixed stock, 3¾@4¼.

Hoffman, Huff & Co—Extra, 6¼; prime, 5¾; good, 5¾; fair, 5¾ medium, 4¾; fair to prime stockers, 4¾; inferior, all grades, 3 to 4; Texas, 3 to 4¾; scalawags, 2¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market continues rather quiet and devoid of anything new or particularly or important. As noted in our report of the 17th, there is more inquiry for prime open wool sheep and a diminished demand for the common and medium grades of close wool, and prices are lower; prime fine wool sheep are bringing full prices, and there are but very few of this kind offering. The commission men quote as follows:

Hodges, Huff & Co—Fancy 100@120 lbs, 5.50@5.75; good 85 to 90 lbs, 5 to 5¼; fair 75 to 80 lbs, 4.50 to 4¾; common 70 to 75 lbs, 3¾ to 4¼. Lambs—Fair to good, 5 to 6.

Watson & Briggs—Extra fine, 95 to 100 lbs, 5¼ to 5.50; prime 85 to 90 lbs, 4¾ to 5; Indiana sheep, 4 to 5; fair 75 to 80 lbs, 4¼ to 4.50; common 70 to 75 lbs, 3.50 to 3¾.

HOGS.

While there has been no important change in prices since the date of our last report, there is a better feeling, and dealers generally seem to think that prices will be sustained, and that a further advance is not improbable. Best tops may be fairly quoted at 5.10 to 5.15; common to stassers 4.50 to 4¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH ST. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co. m	5	P. Nicols. m	2
Wharton H & Co. m	6	Robinson P Co. m	4
Reese C Co m	4	James & L m	2
Isabella Furnace. o	17	Spang C & Co. m	2
Total			42

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace. o	3	Lewis H & D. o	3
Total			3

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

S. B. & Co. o	20	Lucy A & Co o	47
McKnight P & Co. o	6	Zug & Co. p	2
Total			85

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H. m	3	J Reamer. m	2
Pgh Mf'g Co. m	1		
Total			6

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Jobbing branches were very active to-day. Cotton goods are in steady demand and firm in first hands, but brown cottons are irregular with jobbers. Sprague's prints are jobbing at 10½c by a leading firm. Laconia cotton jeans are 12c. Woolens are fairly active. Flannels are brisk. There was a package auction sale of Schepper's dress goods to-day, and good prices were obtained. Black gros grains and pure mohairs are active and firm.

LUMBER.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Lumber: no arrivals, and market quiet and prices nominally unchanged.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 18, 1873.

The Crude market has again reacted, and without any apparent cause, although, for aught we know, we there may have been just as good reason for it going back, as there was for it going up. It was quoted to-day at Parker at $1.12½ 1.15 ₱ brl, against $1.22½ yesterday. There does not seem to have been any failing off in the demand, nor is it likely that there will be during the next month or two, as refiners generally, not only here but elsewhere, are reported as having sold about all the refined they can make within that time. The daily consumption is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 brls, while the production, it seems to be generally conceded, is not less than 30,000 brls ₱ day. Refined is quiet but unchanged; 13c can now be obtained for shipment to New York, but there are but few sellers under 13½, to 13¾. Philadelphia delivery may be quoted nominally at 16¾ for immediate, and 16 for futures.

Barrels reported dull but unchanged; city make quotable at $2.18@2.20, according to haul. Countries were sold to-day at $2.15.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelver	Vesta O. W.	48
McKelvey	Vesta O. W.	369
McKelvey	McKelvey O. W.	155
Fisher Bros.	Radiant O. W.	373
Fisher Bros.	Riverside O. W.	461
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	461
Fisher Bros.	Peerless O. W.	466
Bushnell	National O. W.	378
Fisher Bros.	Eagle O. W.	456
Fisher Bros.	Hodson & Co.	89
Tack & M.	Citizens O. W.	799
Bushnell	Citizens O. W.	428
McKelvey	Cosmos O. W.	74
McKelvey	Cosmos O. W.	393
Lockhart, B. & Co.	Brilliant O. W.	799
Total		6,216

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros.	Vesta O. W.	300
Braun & Wagner	Waring Bros. & Co.	500
Warden & Oxcard	Warden, F & Co	416
Central Ref. Co.	Jno. P. Logan	301
L. Irwin & Co.	Waring Bros. & Co.	211
Warden & Oxcard	Warden, F. & Co.	418
Citizens Ref. Co.	Tack & Bros.	573
Total		2,760

Iron Markets.

BOSTON—The Journal of Commerce says of that market: There is a decided improvement in the iron trade, and the prospects are that the fall trade will be an active one. The demand for American brands is much more extensive, and rates are hardening in view of the limited stock in dealers' hands. American Pig Iron has sold more readily and at larger quantities than heretofore. The call for bar iron has also improved, and buyers are coming forward more readily, and show a better disposition to purchase at prevailing rates. In nails the same change for the better is perceptible; sales have been numerous, in anticipation of higher prices. The advance of prices in the English market is having a very perceptible effect in our own market, and dealers do not appear so anxious to force sales as heretofore. Prices of all kinds, both American and foreign, are held firmly, and unless the decline in gold weakens the market, present rates are likely to be maintained.

PHILADELPHIA—Pig iron is without change. Sales of 3 tons, in lots, at $42@43 for No. 1 foundry; $36@38 for No. 2; $33@35 for Gray Forge, and $28@30 for white and mottled. Bar Iron sells, to a moderate extent, at 3.6 10c ₱ pound. Scotch Pig is held at $16@17 for Eglington and Glengarnock.

CHICAGO.—Further improvement in the general tone of this market is noted. The demand continues to increase, and prices, though not yet appreciably higher, have, at the moment, an upward inclination. We quote: Scotch, according to brand, $25.00@26.00; Hamilton, 22.00; Tuscarawas, 32.00; Lake Superior No. 1, 35.00; do No. 2, 34.00; do No. 3 37.00; do No. 4, 42.00; do No. 5, 64.00; Missouri charcoal coal, 55.00; Chicago stone coal, 50.00.

NEW YORK.—Scotch pig iron has been in good demand and very firm; sales, 200 tons Glengarnock, ex the City of Richmond, on private terms, quoted at $47; also, 50 tons Summerlee at $48. No 1 American strong as to price, but quiet. No. 2 dull and irregular. Sales, 600 tons Gray Forge on private terms. We quote: Eglinton pig at $45@46; Glengarnock, $47; No. 1 American pig at $44@45; No. 2 do. at $42@43; English rails at $46@47, gold; American rails, at works, $75@77; old rails, 40@45; wrought scrap, 40@45, from dock and yard. Pigiead has been quiet.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—A less active market has been noted in this line. The offerings of desirable lots have been on a restricted scale, and at prices somewhat above the present views of buyers. The demand from manufacturers has been less urgent, the free recent purchases having made ample provision for immediate wants. Holders have been confident in their views. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 82,800 lbs Domestic fleece at 44@45c, and 10,000 lbs Domestic pulled at 44c; 100 bags Cape do., 2,500 lbs unwashed stock, 2,000 lbs California scoured, 30,000 lbs Georgia to size, and 4,000 lbs Oregon on private terms; 5,000 lbs tub washed stock, 56c; 189 bales and 73,000 lbs California at 24@34c; 110 bales and 5,000 lbs Cape at 32@36 ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Cotton dull at 20¾c. Flour quiet; the trouble on Wall street has imparted a depressing effect; superfine western and State $5.30@5.50; common to good $5.60@5.75; fancy do $5.80@6.00; extra State $6.10@6.25; white wheat extra western $6.25@6.50; red winter $6.10@6.25; amber do $6.30@6.50; Minnesota extra $6.25@6.50; city mills extra $6.60@7.00; Southern flour steady; common to fair extra $5.75@6.25; good do $6.30@6.75. Rye flour steady at $5.25@5.40. Corn meal quiet; Jersey $4.10@4.20; Brandywine $4.20@4.30. Wheat 1@2c lower and quiet; No 2 spring $1.07@1.08; No 3 do $1.03@1.04; No 2 red winter $1.21; No 3 do $1.15@1.16; No 1 white $1.30@1.31; No 2 do $1.25@1.26. Rye dull and nominal at 90c. Barley quiet and steady. Barley malt dull and heavy. Corn 1@2c lower and quiet; No 2 mixed 57½@58c; white 58@59c; yellow 58@59c; No 2 mixed October 58½@58¾c; white do 58¾@59c; yellow do 58¾@59c; No 2 mixed November 58¾@59c; white do 58¾@59c; yellow do 58¾@59c; No 2 mixed December 58¾@59c; white do 58¾@59c; yellow do 58¾@59c; No 2 mixed January 58¾@59c; white do 58¾@59c; yellow do 58¾@59c. Oats dull and heavy; No 1 at 41c; No 2 at 40½c; white 41@42c; mixed western 40@41c; white do 41@42c; white State 41@42c. Coffee quiet at 21@22c. Hay, hops, sugar, molasses and rice dull and unchanged. Pork quiet; mess $16.50@16.75; prime mess $15.50@15.75; prime $13.50@14.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Middles dull; short clear 8½@8¾c. Lard quiet; steam 9@9¼c; kettle 9¼@9½c. Butter firm at 16@24c. Cheese steady and unchanged. Whisky dull at 97c. Freights dull.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.—Cotton quiet at 9¾ for middling Orleans; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Corn 29s 6d@30s. Pork 64s 6d. Lard 46s 6d. Cheese 60s 6d. Bacon 34s 6d. Tallow 47s 6d. Spirits turpentine 34s.

ANTWERP, September 18.—Petroleum steady at 49½.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand, but unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 at 97½@98c; No 2 at 91½@92c; No 3 at 87½c. Corn steady at 40½c. Oats dull; No 2 30c. Rye active at 63@63½c. Barley active; No 2 at 68c. Pork active at $15.00. Lard steady at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky sold at 93c.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—Cotton quiet; 19½c. Flour firm at $5.00@5.05. Wheat firm; No 1 at $1.27@1.28; No 2 at $1.19@1.20; No 3 at $1.10@1.12; No 4 at $1.00@1.02. Corn firm and active at 48@49c. Oats dull; No 1 at 36c; No 2 at 34c. Rye dull at $1.00@1.02. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet at $16.00. Lard steady at 8½c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky sold at 93c.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—Cotton quiet; 19½c. Flour firm at $5.00@5.05. Wheat firm; No 1 at $1.27@1.28; No 2 at $1.19@1.20; No 3 at $1.10@1.12; No 4 at $1.00@1.02. Corn firm and active at 48@49c. Oats dull; No 1 at 36c; No 2 at 34c. Rye dull at $1.00@1.02. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet at $16.00. Lard steady at 8½c. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky sold at 93c.

RIVER NEWS.

The river at this point continues to recede slowly, with 22 inches in the channel, according to the metal mark, which shows several inches more water than there really is. The metal marks were correct at one time, but not so now. The stone marks do not show the stage of water, as when it gets down below two feet. Weather clear and warm; prospects for a rise continue very remote.

—The Davenport Gazette of Sunday, says: The steamer Rock Island arrived at this port at 5 o'clock last evening without a pilot house, with the pilot on an open air platform, and looking as if she had been the subject of hard usage. And, in fact, the trip which she is about completing had been one of bad luck. On her way north she had to "lay to" above Dubuque nearly all one night and until the afternoon on account of fog. She hung on a bar nearly all day in sight of Winona, repeated the trick at Pig's Eye for six hours, and again near Malden Rock for nearly another night. So she reached St. Paul some forty hours behind time. Coming down, the Rock Island met with no delay in consequence until she reached Lecsaire, at which port she arrived at 3 o'cloock yesterday morning, and tied up at the landing to wait for daylight navigation over the rapids. All was quiet until a quarter before five, when the watchman discovered fire in the pilot house. He immediately made attempts to extinguish the flames, with the hurricane hose, but finding that his efforts vain, he gave the alarm. The cabin was well nigh crowded with passengers, all the state rooms on the first and thirty passengers asleep in cots along the floor. No sooner had the alarm been given than all was indescribable confusion and terror ensued in the cabin. Women and men stopped for nothing. Without dressing, with nothing on but night-shirt and drawers, they rushed out, and to shield them from the really cold air of the morning, they seizedeach of their effects as were within their reach, and ran to the shore. The men crowding, rushing, trampling and shouting, the women weeping and shrieking. Neither seemed to care for appearances, but dressed just as they were when they got into their berths, they made for the shore, and in ten minutes the cabin was entirely clear of passengers, who huddled together on the levee, shivering with cold and fright. Meanwhile Capt. LaMont, the pilot, mates, and deck hands had got to work at the fire. The fire pumps were in motion, hose was attached to the hydrants on deck and right into the fire went the men with the pipes. In fifteen minutes the danger was past, and in ten minutes more the fire was quenched entirely

Then the passengers were invited to return to the cabin, and now the ludicrous and not the terrible formed the major part of the scene. The gents were made to "keep back" while the ladies had got aboard, and were in their staterooms safe from view. This piece of etiquette set all in great good humor, being equal only as a "bare" joke. The way the ladies hurried back to clothing and comfort, after having hastened frompajamas and berths, and the succeeding procession of gents in whatever they happened to have on when the alarm sent them rushing to the lower deck and shore was—well they'll never forget it.

—The St. Paul Press, of Saturday, says:

Col. J. Ham Davidson, attorney for the North western Union Packet Company, filed a complaint on Thursday in the office of the clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Minnesota, for the purpose of obtaining a wharfage money paid to the city of St. Paul during the years 1870 and 1871. It is claimed that the several sums paid to the city under the wharfage ordinance, were so paid after protest by the company, and with accompanying assurances that suits would ultimately be instituted for the recovery.

The plaintiff after citing the laws authorizing its organization and business, proceeds to state that during its business operations as a common carrier, it owned and employed in such business the steamboats Addie Johnson, Annie Johnson, Alex McDonald, Belle of Louisville, City of Quincy, City of St. Paul, Damsel, Dexter, G. H. Wilson, Henderson, Jennie Baldwin, Keokuk, Man kato, Milwaukee, Molly Mosher, Minnie Belle Pike, Northwestern, Nellie Kent, Phil. Sheridan, S. S. Merrill, Victory, and a large number of barges.

That during the years 1870 and 1871, steamboats and barges owned and employed by said plaintiff in prosecution of the business of the plaintiff as a common carrier, landed at the city of St. Paul, and that large sums of money from time to time were illegally demanded of said plaintiff, and were illegally received by the city as wharfage for said steamboats and barges, and that plaintiff's were compelled under protest to pay to defendant under protest against the legality of such wharfage tax, a large amount of money as wharfage for the steamboats and barges belonging to the plaintiff and used in his business. The total sums paid as wharfage are set forth in appended exhibits. Under protest paid as wharfage in 1870 is $3,963 34, and in 1871 $1,021 00; or an aggregate in the two years mentioned of $4,984 34.

These sums were paid under and by virtue of certain ordinances of the city of St. Paul, copies of which are attached to the complaint. The document further alleges that the ordinances were illegal and void, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that the wharfage tax demanded and received thereunder was wrongfully and unlawfully exacted.

The plaintiff therefore demands judgment against the city of St. Paul for the sum of $4,984 34, with interest on the sum of $3,963 34, from November 1870, and with interest on $1,021 00 from November 22, 1871, together with the costs and disbursements of the action.

The summons in the case were issued by Mr Mann, clerk of the court, yesterday afternoon, and the city of St. Paul will be called on to make answer, or default, on pay over the sum demanded.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday, says: The Utah ran aground on Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, and got off at 9 Monday morning with the help of the tug Joseph. The place is Hanging Rock. She was going down the old chute, and close to the bar, it is said, and swung on to the grave-yard bar that she drew only three and a half feet, where she was hounded to five and a half feet. She took in water, damaged part of cargo, and entered a protest. The steamer Salvor No 2 last Saturday raised the wreck of the sunk at the foot of Plum street, and owned by the Anchor Line packet Belle, 700 bushels of the 1 000 which it contained were saved. The Salvor will now down at Carondelet doing splendid service in raising barges of iron ore sunk there last Winter.

—The Cincinnati "Gazette" of yesterday says: The Lookout passed up from Louisville yesterday. The Shamrock, with a tow of barges in tow, was reported aground, yesterday, at the head of Shelving Rock Bar. Colonel Merrills receiving bids for a few irons snagboats. He has a large flat draft sidewheeler, 175 feet long and 45 feet beam. Two hundred and seventy tons is the estimated weight of the hull. The bid will be received up to October 4 th. The mail-keepers on the new South American steamer have resumed work, the difficulty between them and their commander having been compromised. The boat made a very satisfactory trip yesterday.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday says: Capt. Pettigrew, of the new South American steamer, yesterday had a portion of his crew arrested for mutiny. Two leaders, named Dracus crew are Padre Polasco, Francisco Eans, Ricardo Burns, and Emmanuel Haied. The inhabitivof are one of the crew—sixteen in number, and made up of South American half breeds, negroes, and one Italian—to speak English, rendered it necessary for the presence of an interpreter The U.S. Commissioner adjourned the case until to-day.

—The Bismark, Dakota Territory, Tribune of the 6th says: Capt. D. W. Maratta, has been called home, owing to sickness in his family. On return, will make his home permanently among us. Mr. Greenough, clerk of the Peninah, succeeds Capt. Maratta as master. Capt. Hildreth Murray, formerly of the Fanny Brandels, will command in Captain Maratta's absence.

The Evansville and Cairo Packet Company have chartered the steamers F. P. Gracy, Eddyville and Silverthorn to take the places of their regular boats to run during the low water season. They are to pay $1,800 ₱ month for the Gracy, and $1,400 for each of the others.

—The steamer of the Mary Allen stranded at Cairo last Friday, containing 10,000 bushels of coal, sunk in fifty feet of water, will be a total loss.

—The former owners of the Idlewild have sold their interest in the steamer James Fisk to Fowler, Lee and Co., of Paducah, on private terms.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

LANE & BODLEY

Corner John and Water streets,

CINCINNATI,

Manufacturers of

Stationary and Portable

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

With solid iron frames, friction feed wrought iron head blocks, with automatic dogs, four head blocks are perfectly accurate, and will set by fractional adjustment of six inch. Self-Feeding Lath Machines, Rolling, Edging and Cut-off Saws.

SHAFTING,

Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, Pulleys of Uniform Weight, Compression Couplings, and Gearing of any face, diameter or pitch to order.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,

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Chimneys, Breeching and Ash

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Mgr Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Pacific Mail steamship Costa Rica, wrecked at Point Diablo; Anchor line steamer Europa at New York; Inman line steamer City of Brussels at Queenstown; Allan line steamer Hibernian at Liverpool; Great Western line steamer Lapland at Bristol.

Contracts Awarded.

Last evening the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting, and awarded the following contracts: For a fifteen inch pipe sewer on Kilbuck, from School to Corry street, to H. Lafferty; eighteen-inch pipe sewer on Federal street, from Montgomery avenue 375 feet to Clendenning's line, to H. Lafferty; three-feet brick sewer on Perry street, from eastern dividing main sewer to point fifty feet east of William street, to Frank Faulkner; thirty inch brick sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, from Beaver to Manhattan avenue, to William F. Dunn; eighteen inch pipe sewer on Ohio street, from Arch to West Diamond street, to H. Lafferty.

Letters Held for Postage, September 19, 1873.

T. C. Adams, Caspersl, W. T., 3c; Frank Blackmore, Allentown, Pa., 3c; Francis Boyd, Mansfield Valley, Pa., 3c; Bertha Britter, Cadiz, Ohio, 3c; Beninger Bros., New York, 1c; Jennie Carmithseal, Turtle Creek, Pa., 3c; A Catree, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Wm. Chappell, Steubenville, Ohio, 3c; John M. Clyde, Smitton, Pa., 3c; Mary Collins, Wellsville, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Densmore, New Brighton, Pa., 1c; Emily W. Evans, Salem, Ohio, 3c; Abrahatm T. Ezekial, Montgomery, Ala., 3c; C. Fitch, Braddocks, Pa., 1c; Isaac V. Franken, Athens, Pa., 3c; Jacob George, Latrobe, Pa., 1c; Caroline Grass, Berlin, Pa., 3c; Charles Habersman, Saostin' Mills, Md., 3c; Battie Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Geo R. Henson, Mt. Oliver, O., 3c; Thos. Hubbs, Buchanan, Pa., 3c; James Lane, Davenport, Iowa, 3c; Herman Mayers, Cleveland, Ohio, 1c; El. Martin, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c.

Edward Fox & Co.

This firm, whose place of business is at No. 201 Liberty street, deserves special notice for their enterprise and activity in the Produce Commission business. The multitude of consumers in and around these cities ought to know that in the warehouse of Edward Fox & Co. may be found at all times a large supply of feed for horses, and cattle, such as grain, hay, chopped stuffs, etc. Also of butter, eggs, lard, cheese, green and dried fruits, potatoes, onions, &c., &c. We commend the firm also to country merchants, traders, farmers, and others having consignments to make for sale in this market. All such will find the house to be at once prompt, efficient and reliable. No house in the city possesses greater facilities for effecting quick and satisfactory sales. We feel confident that those who try them will try them again. It is a matter of special importance to correspondents to know that their business will be faithfully and skillfully attended to, and correct and honest returns made. Those who have tested the character of E. Fox & Co. bear uniform testimony to their excellent character in all these respects.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was repeated to a densely packed house. Mr. Florence's "Bob Brierly" has created a decided furore. His masterly rendition of the character caused it to run for over two hundred nights in New York This evening Mr. Florence takes a benefit, when the "Irish Tiger," "Born to Good Luck" and the "Returned Volunteer" will be performed. The success of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" being so great and the request so general for its repetition, the management have concluded to present it again at the matinee performances to-morrow, and in the evening, in addition, the thrilling farce, "Returned Volunteer." Seats may be secured during the day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh is proving a decided success at this house. Mr. Beamer has spared neither time nor expense to place the drama, "Watch and Wait," accurately upon the stage. The drama will be given to-night for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh, and at the matinee to-morrow.

AMES' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This house is reaping a rich reward for the enterprise displayed by the management in engaging first-class stars. The bills given here this week could not be excelled. A grand programme for to-night.

MASONIC HALL.—MacEvoy's Hibernicon, being a panorama of a tour in Ireland, will exhibit here, commencing on Monday evening next and staying one week. There is a competent company connected with the panorama, which will give an acceptable performance of Irish comedy.

LIBRARY HALL.—Go to-morrow afternoon the American Conservatory of Music of Nos. 29 and 31 Fifth avenue, will give a grand matinee concert at Library Hall, commencing at five o'clock. The tickets are issued by the Conservatory to friends of the pupils, and as this is a public exhibition to show the great success of the method of teaching music at this institution.

THE ART OF DANCING.—Prof. D. Mayer, the well known teacher of the art of dancing in this city, will open his school on Tuesday evening, September 30th, by a grand soiree. His ladies' and gents' classes open immediately after the soiree, and masters' and misses' classes on Saturday, October 4th. Mr. Mayer has made the art of teaching dancing a study, and will be taught with entire satisfaction to all. His classes are entirely free from conventionalities and no fancy dressing for his soirees is required. Those wishing to learn the art of dancing can do no better than engage this gentleman's services. Circulars at all the music stores.

RAILROAD FATALITY.

Killed Near the Union Depot

Last evening a man, whose name could not be ascertained, was walking the track of the Union Depot yard, when, as he was proceeding eastward he saw the train due in this city at 6:40 approaching. He endeavored to get out of the way by going on the switch track. He had scarcely stepped upon the switch when he was struck by a switch engine and run over. His legs were literally torn from his body. He was taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died a short time after being brought there.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT

Serious Charge Against a Policeman.

John W. Merriman, before Alderman McMasters, charges John Morrihan, a policeman of Allegheny, with felonious assault and battery. Mr. Merriman, in his information, states that he is a citizen of Allegheny, that one night last week he was quietly attending to his business, when, he alleges, that the defendant came up to him, to arrest. He, not wishing to be taken to the lock-up, demanded to know why he was arrested. He says the policeman did not answer him, but struck him on the head with a handybilly, inflicting a painful wound. A warrant was issued for Merriman.

THIRTY-THIRD STREET VACATION.

A Compromise Plan Proposed by City Engineer Dempster.

City Engineer Dempster has prepared a plan that will probably result in the final adjudication of the difficulty between those opposed to the vacation of Thirty-third street, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The plan proposes the vacation of Thirty-Third street from Laurel avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the re-location of a street from the north side of Laurel avenue to Liberty avenue, near the mouth of Hazel street. The grade will only be four feet to the hundred. A bridge will be built from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth street, as proposed in the original ordinance, and a foot walk will also be built at Twenty-eighth street. Mr. Dempster, in company with Mr. Phillips, visited Philadelphia and there had a conference with Messrs. Thompson, Cassett, Kessler and Hamphon, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The plan was entirely satisfactory to them, and we understand that a number of the gentlemen who were most prominent in their opposition to the vacation of the third street, have also signified their approval of it.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

William Hilms was placed on trial for receiving as stolen goods five hundred pounds of scrap iron belonging to Andrew Carnegie and others. The jury returned a verbal verdict of not guilty. The prosecutor's name was John G. Matthews.

A nolle prosequi was allowed as to Michael Woods, charged with a similar offense by the same prosecutor. Defendant was directed to pay the costs.

Michael Barrett, Wm. O'Brien and John Somers, charged by Wm. Collingwood with committing a burglary at the residence of Rev. Samuel J. Fisher, of Swissvale, on the night of the 31st of July last, plead guilty to the charge, and case was remanded for sentence.

Elizabeth Nelson plead *nolo contendere* to the charge of felonious assault committed on Chafe Cooper, the alligation being that she fired a pistol at him with intent to kill.

Frank Lewis, of Fair, indicted for the larceny of a watch of the value of fifty dollars, and a chain valued at five dollars, the property of John Johnson, entered a plea of guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Peter Curtin also entered a plea of guilty as to the charge of stealing artificial teeth from Colvin King, Esq., dentist.

Michael Woods charged with receiving scrap iron from a minor in violation of an act of Assembly was released on two hundred dollars bail.

James Hammond and George Linn, charged by J. G. Mattmeyer, manager of the United Iron Mills, with receiving scrap iron from minors, thereby violating the act of Assembly, are on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frank Hook et al.	Joseph Sewell,
Wm. Reardon,	James Dietrich,
Thos. Gorman,	Hugh Freel et al.
Benj. Baker,	Lewis Watts,
John Valdenhoff,	John James et al.
Joseph Thomas,	Michael Hinlon,
Albert Mennie,	Howard J. Taylor,
John Cochran et al.	Patrick J. May,
Mary Lalley,	Edward Jones,
St. Gooch Gang,	Jones Winters.
Philip Eib, (2)	Fred. Miller et al.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

Court met yesterday morning, but continued in session a very short length of time, there being no jury trials.

An affidavit was filed, and a motion made to dissolve the attachment in the case of Lacy & Morgenthein vs. John S. Bell and Eliza Bell, doing business under the name of E. B. Bell.

An adjournment was ordered until Monday next, when trial list No. 9 will be taken up.

Go to William Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street, for a Fashionable silk Hat, or "Nobby" Soft Hat.

Soldiers' Reunion.

Army of the Cumberland.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

Battle Flag Presentation.

THE THOMAS MONUMENT.

No Award Made.

GEN. NEGLEY'S SPEECH.

Meet Again at Columbus, O.

VISIT TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Banquet Hall.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

The closing exercises of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland occupied the day yesterday. As on the preceding day, weather and atmosphere were agreeable, and nothing occurred to mar the peaceful progress of the interesting exercises. The morning was devoted to a business session, at which many things pertaining to the interest of the Society were acted upon. Among these was that of a statue of Thomas. None of the models submitted came up to the demands of the Committee, and the subject was left with them with power to act. It was ascertained that contributions were coming in gradually, and that there was readiness to provide ample funds. There was a disposition to gather into little groups and discuss matters relative to the army. General Sherman, in the course of one of these conversations, remarked that originally he and others proposed to form but two organizations—one to be called the Society of the Army of the East, and the other of the West. "But," said he, "the young fellows who run the machine overruled us old covies, and so formed societies of the several armies." He commended the plan, but thought that as the numbers became fewer they would probably merge, and one or two societies would in time be all that would be left.

Circumstances incidental to the meeting here of the Army of the Cumberland serve to show how much interest our State has in several of the heroes of the war. We mentioned some days since how distinguished Pennsylvanians stood as the founders of Vinnie Ream, the artist girl, at a time when she needed friends, and thus gave her a start toward the celebrity she has since attained. Grant has friends and relatives near us; Sheridan recounts with pride the fighting qualities of Allegheny county man who served in his command. It is not generally known that Sherman recruited here the Mexican army and visited, at times, the very spot where our High School now stands, look down upon the city. He visited the High School yesterday and told this among other interesting things to the students. Hooker and McDowell visited the institution, and the former was enthusiastic, and said to Mr. Luckey that he would sooner visit our schools than any thing else. He wished to go to the ward schools to-day, but General McDowell told him his children attended the public schools where he resides, and expressed the deep interest he felt in such institutions. Thus from reminiscences which show that we have a special interest in some of the great heroes of the war, we are reminded of the benefit to us of an occasion which calls out these facts. We also have illustrated the simplicity of the actor, and quiet regard for our institutions which characterize the heroes of the war.

The occasion has been, we do not doubt, agreeable to our visitors, and certainly it has been pleasant to us. The proceedings of the day and evening are as follows:

LIBRARY HALL.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland assembled in Library Hall in the morning. There was a very large audience present, and a half past ten o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President of the Society General Sheridan. The first business of the day was the report of the committee on

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

In the absence of General Robinson, Chairman, a report was presented by Colonel Henry Stone, recommending Columbus, Ohio, or St. Paul, Minnesota, as the place for the next meeting, and time the 25th and 26th of November, the anniversary of the battles of Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga.

The President appointed as tellers Colonel Stone, Colonel Wilhurt and Colonel Bickham.

Colonel Bickham, of Dayton, Ohio, spoke in favor of Columbus. He said it is right in the centre of the Army of the Cumberland. It is a place where economy could be considered better than at St. Paul.

A member asked if Columbus was owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Col. Millward replied that it was not, and that he had already received assurances from two railroads that members would be carried at half fare.

A ballot was had, resulting in a vote of 57 for Columbus and 3 for St. Paul.

The President declared Columbus to be selected as the next place of meeting.

After some discussion the time for the next meeting was fixed on the 17th and 18th of September, to correspond with the time of meeting of the previous year.

General Hooker, Chairman of the Committee on Oration and Alternates, presented a report nominating Judge Matthew, of Cincinnati, O., as Orator, and General Waterman, of Chicago, as Alternate.

The report was adopted.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

General Price, Chairman of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for next year, presented a report recommending the election of the following officers:

President—Phillip H. Sheridan.

Vice Presidents—Illinois—General Thos. S. Brown.

Ohio—Major Wilber F. Goodspeed.

Indiana—Col. Jos. P. Baird.

Kentucky—Col. Wm. R. Millard.

New York—Maj. Gen. J. Hooker.

Iowa—Lieut. A. F. Tipton.

Michigan—Brig. Gen. A. C. Parkhurst.

New Jersey—W. Mindel.

Kansas—Col. John A. Martin.

District of Columbia—General William D. Whipple.

Minnesota—Gen. J. W. Bishop.

Pennsylvania—Gen. Wm A. Robinson.

Wisconsin—Col. Wm. L. Alley.

Missouri—Lieut. Allen R. Foote.

Dakota—Gen. David S. Stanley.

Tennessee—Col. John S. Wilder.

Massachusetts—Gen. Wm. Cogswell.

Corresponding Secretary—Gen. H. M. Cist.

Recording Secretary—Col. John W. Steele or Capt. Wm. E. Crane.

Treasurer—Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton.

As the prominent names were announced they were received with applause.

The report was unanimously accepted.

The Treasurer presented a report showing a balance in the Treasurer of $1,072 27 in favor of the Society.

THE MONUMENT TO THOMAS—NO AWARD MADE.

The Committee on the Thomas monument, through the chairman, presented the following report:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 18, 1873.

We have the honor to submit the following report. Since the last meeting at Dayton, Ohio, your committee, in obedience to a call issued by General Jeff. C. Davis, met in Washington, D. C., January 10th. At that meeting it was decided to obtain, as far as practicable, general competition for the work among the artists of the country. Accordingly a circular letter was framed and placed, as far as possible, in the hands of all the known artists. To this invitation the following artists responded by presenting models and specifications: G. Turini, New York city; J. A. Bully, Philadelphia; Miss Vinnie Ream, Washington; J. Wilson McDonald, New York; Mr. Hess, New York; Theo. A. Mills, Washington, and O. E. Warner, Worcester, Mass. We have carefully and conscientiously examined their models, and while we concede merit to all, yet we cannot recommend for adoption by the Society the work of either of the artists who have entered into competition, as completely embodying the ideas of your Committee as to the presentation of both horse and rider.

Deeply feeling the importance and the sacredness of the work which you have assigned to us, and being anxious that our chieftain should be correctly and faithfully represented, and that this statue should reflect credit upon the Society, and be a work of art of which the whole country would be proud, we would respectfully recommend:

First—That the Committee be enlarged so as to consist of nine members.

Second—That the Committee be empowered to employ some artist of known reputation and celebrity to construct the equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas, giving them power to enter into contract for the construction and completion of such statue.

S. W. PRICE,
W. D. WHIPPLE,
THEO. F. BROWN,

The report was adopted.

ADDING TO THE COMMITTEE.

On motion the following members were added to the Committee on the Thomas Monument: Gen. Philip A. Sheridan, Gen. Joseph Hooker, Gen. Craft and Gen. T. J. Jordan.

A letter was read from Samuel B. Lawrence, of New York City, in reference to the Thomas Monument, making some suggestions as to the manner of the award, which was referred to the committee on that subject.

The Treasurer made a statement in references to the amount collected for the Thomas Monument, by which it appeared that up to date only $845 92 had been collected for that purpose.

A dispatch was read from A. R. Shepard requesting that the Thomas monument be located at Washington, and pledging that a pedestal will be furnished for the same. The letter was referred to the Thomas Monument Committee.

LOCAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following Local Committee was appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the next meeting at Columbus: Gen. Beatty, Capt. L. D. Myer, Capt. William McFleury.

Colonel Sloan moved that the present committee on collecting funds for the Thomas monument have leave to withdraw, and that a new committee be appointed.

After considerable discussion a motion of General Cist that the subject be referred to the Committee with power to make substitutions was carried.

The President announced that Gen. Barnum, who is a member of the Society, desired it to be stated that he was unavoidably absent on account of the illness of his wife.

Major Bickham offered a resolution, which was adopted, tendering the thanks of the Society to the citizens of Pittsburgh for the cordial reception that had been tendered to the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

A resolution was offered tendering the thanks of the Society to General A. R. Shepard, of Washington, for the handsome pledge to construct a pedestal for the Thomas Monument, and that the same be accepted by the Society, and that the Committee be instructed to accept the same. Carried.

Major Bunce offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby tendered to the press of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the faithful and diligent manner in which they have reported the proceedings of this meeting.

Major J. F. Huber, of Kentucky, read the following:

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Dedicated to the Army of the Cumberland, by Lieut Col. John D. Weaner, Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

All honor to the gallant men
Who for our country fought and bled,
And those who worked with brain and pen
To show the spirit is not dead,
That roused our fathers, when of yore
They spread their banner to the sky,
And 'neath its stars and stripes they swore
To win us freedom or to die.

And by their deeds triumphant waves
That starry flag o'er all the land,
The rallying point of all that's brave,
By Freedom's zephyrs softly fanned.
Our hearts with patriot fires still burn,
With pride we gaze on Freedom's bars;
Tyrants and traitors our soil spurns,
While glorying in our Stripes and Stars.

All hail! thou flag, though young in years,
What glory clusters round thy name,
What heroic deeds thy record bears,
To brighten history's rod of fame.
No stain upon the surface shows
Unless those left by blood and scars,
When borne o'er field of vanquished foes,
Thou ever glorious stripes and stars.

They nobly fought and freely bled,
To see thee wave on fort and hill;
Through war's red cloud, o'er fields of dead,
Thou kept thy proud position still.
And may thy glorious fate be e'er
Increasing years or future wars,
Great triumph swift, and victory where
In honor floats the stripes and stars.

After the conclusion of the reading of the poem, Major Huber

UNFURLED A BULLET RIDDLED BATTLE FLAG.

The unrolling of this memento was the signal for general and long continued applause. Major Huber said that it became his charge to perform a very pleasant duty. In September 1861, at the falls of the Ohio river, opposite the city of Louisville, a camp of soldiers might have been seen. Under a mistaken idea of international law, they were there drilling upon their camp on their own State soil of Kentucky. The State of Indiana received them gladly, and this is the flag of the gallant General Rosseau, who, on the night of the 17th of September, 1861, called us to arms. Meantime, our Fathers demanded surrender in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress; and the present when all are safe from the guiding hand of the representative of the Union of "many in one"—the chosen executive of the will of forty millions of freemen.

It is a trust attained by few, but to which each may laudably aspire.

"The untrifled youth to wealth unknown,
Obtains by honest toil a home."

In the affections and confidence of the sovereign millions of the land.

Born in obscurity, he learns in the school of necessity that self reliance and strict integrity are the surest paths to greatness; he believes in the Divine right of becoming the highest type of man by dint of earnest individual effort. Listen now to the lessons that his life teaches, pushes on and exemplifies in his life the true nobility and exalting tendencies of labor.

Warlike in war and peaceful in peace, he is equally eminent in each.

No dazzling meteor, no success bewilders; plain, prudent, reticent, his modesty bespeaks his merit; singularly free from envy and jealousy of co workers, he is steadfast in his friendship and generous towards his foes. Such an illustrious prototype, with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives him to see the right," he lives and sets "that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Educated in the school of the soldier, acquainted with the vicissitudes of adverse fortune as a citizen, ascending step by step from the humblest estate of childhood to the most exalted of manhood, he knows and respects alike the rights of all, from the most favored of earth to God's humblest door.

Once entrusted with the reins of power he holds on firmly and yet so gently, that the millions rest secure in the blessings of self government and unconscious of any burdens. Disdaining ambitious schemes to disturb the industries of the country, and keep the world in turmoil, he almost loses official identity in the quiet pursuits and simple manners of a private citizen, while at the same time he is not unmindful of official duties and the demands and changes of our busy times. Such a representative type of intelligence and character unconvincingly points to national stability and perpetuity.

Such a character must challenge the plaudits and admiration of mankind, and make the American name illustrious throughout the world. And laurels to whom the heroes of the Army of the Cumberland. Applause.] Let us, "may laugh at criticism and defy depreciation—wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the Nation honors her benefactor," of the State whereinto the good fame of his deeds will have contributed most to do her honor."

Like the plain, patient, plodding people whose rights he is:

"He's a sigh for those that love him,
And a smile for those that hate,
And, whatever sky 's above him,
Has a heart for every fate."

Such men are fruits of our system—the outgrowth of our institutions, and may such ever be as now is, the President of the United States.

Second toast—"The Army and Navy." In response to this toast, General J. S. Fullerton made a brief but interesting speech. He referred to the time, ten years ago, when so many thousands of soldiers were fed and cared for within the walls of old City Hall. He spoke of the mistaken idea entertained by many people that soldiers and officers of the navy led a life of idleness and pleasure. Such he gave the assurance, was not the case. He told of the hardships of frontier and social life, and of the severe and arduous duties of officers in both branches of the service.

"Our Sister Societies of the East and West," the third toast of the evening, was responded to by General Sherman. His speech in substance was as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Society:

Both the substance and the manner of what I have to say will in a large measure be controlled by the audience. The toast proposed by the President is one full of pith and substance, and is worthy of considerable time, but I will be brief. The card of invitation which I hold in my hand tells me that this is the seventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Eight years have passed since we were soldiers together. It seems but yesterday. In 1868, with General Thomas, I endeavored to bring all the Societies together in Chicago, in order to consolidate them. The younger members were opposed to it, and time has proved that they were right and I was wrong. I hope that all our sister Societies will live long and grow as you seem to have grown. I desire here to compliment the Committee that has had charge of the preparation for publication of the proceedings of the meetings held heretofore. They will in time be of the value of gold. When I speak of other Societies I would have to speak of hundreds, but I will limit myself to two. The Society of the Army of the Potomac represents one of the greatest armies of this Republic. Another society, that of the Army of the Tennessee, is one with which I was more intimately associated. It will meet in Toledo, Ohio, on the fifteenth of next month, and I hope that as many of you as possible may be present. I learn from the people of Toledo that they will welcome you by thousands. That army was an offshoot from the Army of the Cumberland. Its President, Gen. Schofield, is on the Pacific coast, and it seems almost impossible to get it together. I am not displeased that our former enemies have organized a similar society in Richmond, and I am not less gratified that General Jubal Early is its historian. I was at West Point when he was high in rank I looked up to him with a sort of awe. Perhaps he will tell us in his history what transpired behind the curtain that separated such a large portion of our territory during the war. I hope he may have the history printed on Southern paper, with Southern ink, with Southern type, set by Southern compositors, for I don't want it to be contaminated by Yankees. We are all Yankees now. General Beauregard gave us that name during the war, and he thought he had completely annihilated us.

The effect of these societies will be to preserve the thousand little episodes that went to make up the history of the war, its wit and its humor. There are thousands of episodes I might narrate, but it would not be appropriate. However, I will tell you of one. I fought at the battle of Bull Run and was whipped there. The General then proceeded to tell in a very entertaining manner an anecdote in regard to President Lincoln. How the latter when on a visit to the army after the defeat at Bull Run, spoke to the discouraged soldiers in such a manner as to send them to their with hope and courage. General Sherman said that he had heard Webster, and Clay and Crittenden, in their palmiest days, but he never in his life heard anything equal to the speech of Mr. Lincoln to those soldiers. After relating another story about how a rebel was "cheated" and made prisoner by a Union Soldier who wore a white hat, which he said was the only time he ever knew any one to get the better of a rebel, the General took his seat at the table amid rounds of applause.

Colonel Millwood gave a song of his own writing entitled the "Army of the Cumberland." It was sung to the tune of "Maryland, my Maryland," the audience joining in the chorus.

The fourth toast: "The memory of General Thomas and our fallen Comrades," was drank standing and in silence.

"McMichael of Philadelphia. Referring to to the great men present he said: We rejoice in the presence of these distinguished soldiers who won their stars in the service of the country. They wear worthily the uniform which covers a patriot's heart. But most of us come as civilians, and he who led our armies in time of war is here in the garb of a citizen, our leader in time of peace. But it is pleasant for us all to get away from the cares and conflicts and struggles of busy life, and be once again brothers and comrades and friends; to tell the story of the old battles; to join again in memories of the past campaigns, to rally once more beneath the dear old flag, and to tell and hear of the splendors and the triumphs of Thomas and the Army of the Cumberland.

Captain A. S. McClure replied to "The Press." His speech was brimful of wit, humor and pertinent allusions, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Father Christie, in his calm, earnest, forcible and eloquent style, gave the response to "The Campaign of the Cumberland." His address drew its full share of attention.

The duty of responding to the eighth and last toast—"Woman"—devolved upon Major A. Wilson Norris, and he filled the bill to the satisfaction of all present. When he finished the meeting was adjourned and the banquet was over.

When the programme was about half through President Grant was called away by a dispatch.

The order throughout the entire evening was not by any means what it might have been. Gen. Sheridan found it necessary to use his gavel, the handle of a knife, quite frequently, and he also took occasion to say that the members of the Society were conducting themselves properly enough, but that all the disorder and confusion arose from outsiders who occupied the side tables.

Conclusion.

In closing our record of the seventh meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, we have a few remarks for whom it may concern." The loyalty and generosity of the citizens of Pittsburgh are proverbial. On an occasion like that just past, petty slights and indignities will probably not prevent them from doing their duty to visiting strangers. But they have suffered from certain indignities till forbearance has nearly ceased to be a virtue. Certain self-appointed, officious persons, of great presumption and small capacity or influence, are ever prone to seize upon such occasions to air themselves before the public. The people are tired of them and of their officiousness. There were some excellent names on the committees—there were others that were not commendable. Were it not for the occasion, the success of certain phases of the affair—the banquet more particularly—would have been very small. We do not particularize, but advise those in interest to more moderate pretensions in the future.

BREVITIES.

....The re-union is over.

....A buggy was smashed and a man was bruised by two runaways which occurred on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday.

....In Spencer & Willson's livery stable, on Cedar avenue, Allegheny, a man was kicked in the face by a horse, yesterday, and seriously injured.

....On leaving the banquet hall last night President Grant proceeded immediately to the Union Depot and left on the first train for Washington City.

....A man named Williams ran his fist through a pane of glass in a saloon on the West Diamond, Allegheny, on Wednesday night, and severed an artery from which he bled profusely.

....James Cummings was arrested last evening on Liberty street by officer Shultz, having in his possession a bolt of cloth which he had stolen from some neighboring store, and with which he was scampering off.

....Yesterday Mr. Anton Schmidt preferred the charge of perjury against Gerhart Von Kemper before Alderman Neubert. Complainant alleges, that the defendant swore falsely in regards to his work for a certain benefit society with which he is connected in Allegheny. Defendant gave bail for court.

....The Enterprise base ball club of Allegheny City yesterday played a game with the Fearless club of Monongahela City. The game was a very interesting one, the Monongahela City boys playing well and doing their best, but that did not prevent their defeat by a score of 17 to 12. A return game will be played during the Fair, at Monongahela City Fair Grounds on October 1st.

....About ten o'clock yesterday morning a horse, attached to a buggy, was hitched in front of Dr. Ura's office, on Federal street, Allegheny, when it became frightened, and, breaking loose, started at full speed up the street. When near the park it struck a lamp post, smashing the buggy, and, becoming disengaged from the shafts, dashed down Federal street. It was finally caught, and the owner, whose name was Kennedy, took charge of it.

....The following officers for the ensuing year have been elected by the Y. M. C. A. of Pennsylvania, now in session in Johnstown: President, Dr. E. Small, York; Vice Presidents J. M. McCormick, Jr., Harrisburg, H. K. Porter, Pittsburgh, Isaac Caldwell, Scranton; Secretary Matthew S. Foxburg, Samuel Davenport, Erie; Secretary, Thomas Marshal, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretaries, H. C. Demming, Harrisburg, Mr. Bair, Williamsport.

....Coroner Wentz last evening closed the inquest on the remains of Mr. Englinsmith, a brakeman who was killed at East Liberty on Saturday night last. It will be remembered that, owing to the absence of witnesses, the inquest was postponed from Monday until last evening. No new facts were elicited. Deceased had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as rear brakeman on the through freight. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

....Chief Engineer White, J. M. Torley, Fire Commissioner, Daniel Eckles, of No. 13 engine, and James McFadden, of Truck No. 1 of this city, and Chief Engineer Crow and Assistant Lohman, of Allegheny, and Mr. Magonigle, Secretary of the Allegheny Fire Board, and Detective Joe Cupples, of this city, were handsomely entertained by the Fire Department of Altoona on Wednesday evening. They are there for the purpose of witnessing the fire engine contest.

....Yesterday morning a freight train on the Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked at Mill Run, one mile west of Altoona. A number of cars were thrown from the track, and the road was obstructed, consequently, all west-bound passenger trains were detained. A second wreck occurred near Bolivar, fifty-eight miles east of Pittsburgh, in consequence of which the Pittsburgh and Southern Express trains, due at the Union Depot at 8 and 9:40, were delayed two hours. The Pacific Express, due at the Union Depot at 11:10, was also delayed five hours on account of the wreck of a freight train on the middle division. So far as can be ascertained no injuries have resulted from these accidents.

EXAMINING A RAILROAD.

Arrival of the Baltimore City Councils Over the Connellsville Road Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the following members of the Baltimore City Councils and Heads of Departments, arrived on the two o'clock train on the Connellsville Road and registered at the Monongahela House:

Stanley Hynson, George W. Hardesty, C. F. Meany, Baltimore *Gazette*; John Wickersham, John Cox, John M. McElroy, John H. Bell, Wm. Conn, Chas. Towson, Hugh Gifford, James M. Anderson, George W. Jones, James Boyle, Lewis Ehlers, Charles J. McAleer, Isaac S. George, John K. Carroll, Judge E. A. Gibbs, J. H. Wavs, John K. Marshall, John A. Robb, J. Frank Brady, Geo. W. King, J. Jewel Thomas, Hendez Cohen, President T. B. & W. R. R.; Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Wm. H. Conner, Wm. Kesser, John R. Scemuller, B. C. Barroll, Jr., J. O. Allmand, James A. Coates, George W. Fisher, W. C. Hall, Judge White, E. Clark, Dr. James A. Stewart, Charles Sleeper, S. C. Ellis, D. K. Hyndman, Connellsville, Superintendent of the Road.

This party came over the road to make a personal examination of its bed and rolling stock. What the result of this visit will be is not known. The party return to Baltimore to day.

PERSONAL.

....Mr. William J. Florence and Mr. John Lancaster, Jr., the latter a distinguished merchant of Manchester, England, were yesterday formally introduced to President Grant at the Monongahela House. The gentlemen were received very courteously by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and a few moments were agreeably spent with him.

A Reliable House.

In the selection of no other goods than jewelry is it so desirable to find a stock which the purchaser knows to be just what it is represented to be. *Good* jewelry—that which is of finished workmanship and of undoubted quality—is a pleasure to the possessor; but where such an article can be obtained is a question not always easily answered. Those who are seeking such goods need go no further after reaching the store of George W. Biggs, at No. 159 Smithfield street. Here the purchaser will find a stock not only large and complete, but each article of the best quality and finest workmanship. Mr. Biggs' thorough knowledge of the jewelry trade enables him to furnish to customers such goods as are bound to give satisfaction, while the prices will be found as reasonable as those of any house in the city. The number, it should be remembered, is 159 Smithfield street.

New, Good and Fashionable.

An immense and unusually attractive stock of the latest and most desirable styles of dress goods is being received at the elegant and popular house of H. J. Lynch No. 96 Market street. The assortment is complete, every department being full of new and very choice fabrics, of the latest styles and colors. Mention may be made of a large and varied stock of serges, camel's hair cloth and poplins in all the new autumn shades. Also cloth and cashmere sacques and mantles, redingotes, shawls and blankets in great variety, and at low prices. Do not fril to call and examine this new carefully selected line of goods.

Dunlap's Fifth Avenue Silk Hat at Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a pleasant, mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

OUT OF HEALTH.

In this common expression is comprehended an immense amount of bodily and mental suffering. It is not necessary to be affected with positive disease in order to experience unutterable wretchedness. A person out of health is weak, languid, low spirited, incapable of much exertion, nervous, irritable, and as sensitive to every change of temperature as the mercury in a thermometer. What such a person requires is invigoration, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will supply it. No need of applying to a physician in such a case. The two would be thrown away. At the nearest drug store may be had the most efficient and healthful vegetable tonic that the world contains. Twenty-five years' experience has established the fact that among all the stomachics and alteratives known to modern pharmacy the powerful restorative is supreme, unapproached. Every bottle of Hostetter's Bitters contains more blessings than there were curses in Pandora's box.

DIED:

REED—On Wednesday, 17th inst., at 3:35 o'clock P. M., SARAH A., wife of George M. Reed.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 103 Bedford avenue, THIS (Friday) at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Fahnan & Sampson's, corner of seventh and Smithfield, at 1:30 P. M.

DENNISTON—On Thursday afternoon, September 18, 1873, at Sandy Side, MARY S., wife of Wm. H. Denniston.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 127 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES are believed to be superior to any others now in use. Plain tops, large size, unthrimmed, sold as low as $25, at No. 127 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. Rights for sale

IONA.

FREE EXCURSION.

The Great Western Band—Free Lunch—Beautiful Site for a Town—Splendid Surroundings—Two Hundred Lots for Sale—Board-walks Along Every Street—75,000 Feet of Lumber Used in Making them—The Only Lots For Sale in Allegheny Co. where the Streets are Graded and Walks Laid—Good Terms to Purchasers—Sale Wednesday, September 24.

Among the many pleasant and attractive places along the rivers and railroads in the vicinity of the city, places where the most romantic drives and walks would be combined, none are more delightfully situated and better calculated for comfortable and pleasant residences than Iona. The place has lately been laid out by Mr. A. H. Rowand, Jr., and is situated in the borough of Verona, on the line of the Allegheny Valley railroad, ten miles from the city. It is the first place on the river above Lawrenceville where there is room enough between the river and the hill for a town to be built.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

In many respects it is the finest location for several miles along the course of the river. The level bottom is wide, and the hills back of it are low and sloping, not high and rugged as at most other points. There are now three churches only a short distance from the station, and another soon to be erected. There is also a large and well furnished school house within a few minutes' walk. Immediately opposite, on the north side of the river, is the village of Montrose. Sufficient stock has already been taken to build an iron bridge between the